Part One..

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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ALL DIFFERENCES GO TO VANDERBILT

Great Railroad Systems of the United States Are To Live in Harmony for all Time--Vanderbilt To Referee All the Differences.

Wall Street Is Beginning To Awaken to Full Significance of the Announcement Made by J. P. Morgan Wednesday Afternoon.

New York, July 18.—Wall street today is beginning to awaken to the full significance of the announcement of railroad harmony by J. P. Morgan. In the first place it is the greatest move ever made in the street, preventing, as it does, any recurrence of disputes practically the country over. The harmony of interest is complete and widely extended. The various elements reported generally by the terms--"Standard Oil," "Vanderbilt," "Morgan," "Union Pacific" and "Pennsylvania" interests, and specifically in connection with the vast railroad systems from the Atlantic to the Pacific which are associated with these interests—are closely knit and welded together. They are to remain so for all time, for the means have been provided for the settlement of any future disputes by arbitration.

W. K. Vanderbilt is the man to whom all differences will be presented. His position as referee, it is understood, will be taken by A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad should be Vanderbilt be away from the city.

In some quarters in the financial district Morgan's official announcement is taken as an acknowledgment that he and J. J. Hill were defeated by E. H. Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Company in the sensational fight for control of the Northern Pacific which caused the disastrous panic of May 9.

These men say that while Morgan was nominally the adjudicator of the costly differences, the final decision rested with Vanderbilt. Morgan, they say, was the lower crust, Vanderbilt the higher.

A strong point of this decision is that three of the five men named for the Northern Pacific directorate were opposed to the original Hill-Morgan program in the absorption of the Northern Pacific by the Great Northern railway. The merger threatened the prosperity of the Union, controlled by Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Company and the Vanderbilts; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, controlled by the Rockefellers and the Chicago and Northwestern, controlled by the Vanderbilts.

These interests have three directors, as follows: Edward H. Harriman, the man who dared to fight Morgan; Wm. Rockefeller, representing the Standard Oil interests, and H. Mck. Twombley, representing the Vanderbilts.

GRAND RAPIDS SUFFERS A HALF MILLION LOSS

Four-Story Building Collapses and Soon It and Adjoining Properties Are in Flames--Street Car and Telephone Services Interrupted--Accident to Lieutenant of Fire Department.

Grand Rapids, Mich, July 18.—A terrible catastrophe occurred in this city at 1:55 this morning, when the Luce four-story brick block, corner of Monroe and Ottawa streets, occupied by Friedman & Company, wholesale and retail dry goods, collapsed and then tumbled into the street, and in an hour later the most serious fire ever known in this city began and threatened the whole center of the city.

The flames spread rapidly from the loose dry goods stock to crockery wares of Blinkley & Company, and the furnishing goods of Wurtzburg & Company on Monroe street, where the flames were checked. The fire also spread rapidly to the south, and soon the whole of Blodgett's furniture block was ablaze.

Lieutenant Fireman Connor fell from the top of a fifty-foot ladder into the street, back of Hazeltine-Perkins drug store, and will die from his injuries.

The cause of the building collapsing was the remodelling inside, when the workmen cut away some of the main pillars yesterday.

The estimate loss to Friedman & Company is $15,000, total; Luce building, $80,000, total; Wurtzburg $40,000, partial; a dozen outside furniture exhibitors in the Blodgett building of sample furniture, 5,000, each; the White building, $1,000, partial, and a number of stores were flooded with water. The loss to the street car company and to the telephone company is heavy. Both suffered interruptions to their services as falling building pulled wires from poles for a distance of half a mile, and six inch iron posts broke in several places.

No street car service can be had until this afternoon, and perhaps later, as all power is cut off.

All morning papers were several hours late.

TERRIFIC WIND STORM SWEEPS TENNESSEE

Loss of Life by Lightning Is Reported--The Property Loss Is Quite Heavy--Hoosier State Is Also a Heavy Sufferer. Standard Oil Company Station Destroyed.

Memphis, Tenn., July 18.—Reports are coming in from middle and western Tennessee of heavy damage by wind storms late yesterday afternoon. The path of the storm was about three miles wide. At Dresden, the two-story building of Lloyd & Peagis, and the opera house were demolished. At Eaglesville the store house of Ed. McCord was destroyed, together with a large stock of buggies, wagons and furniture.

Many barns and hundreds of fences and trees were blown down. The rain was light.

During the storm at Indiana, Mississippi, Wm. Pinkesmith stopped at a negro cabin on the roadside for protection. The building was struck by lightning, and Pinkesmith was instantly killed. His remains were consumed by the flames which destroyed the building. The other occupants, a negro man and his wife, escaped without injury.

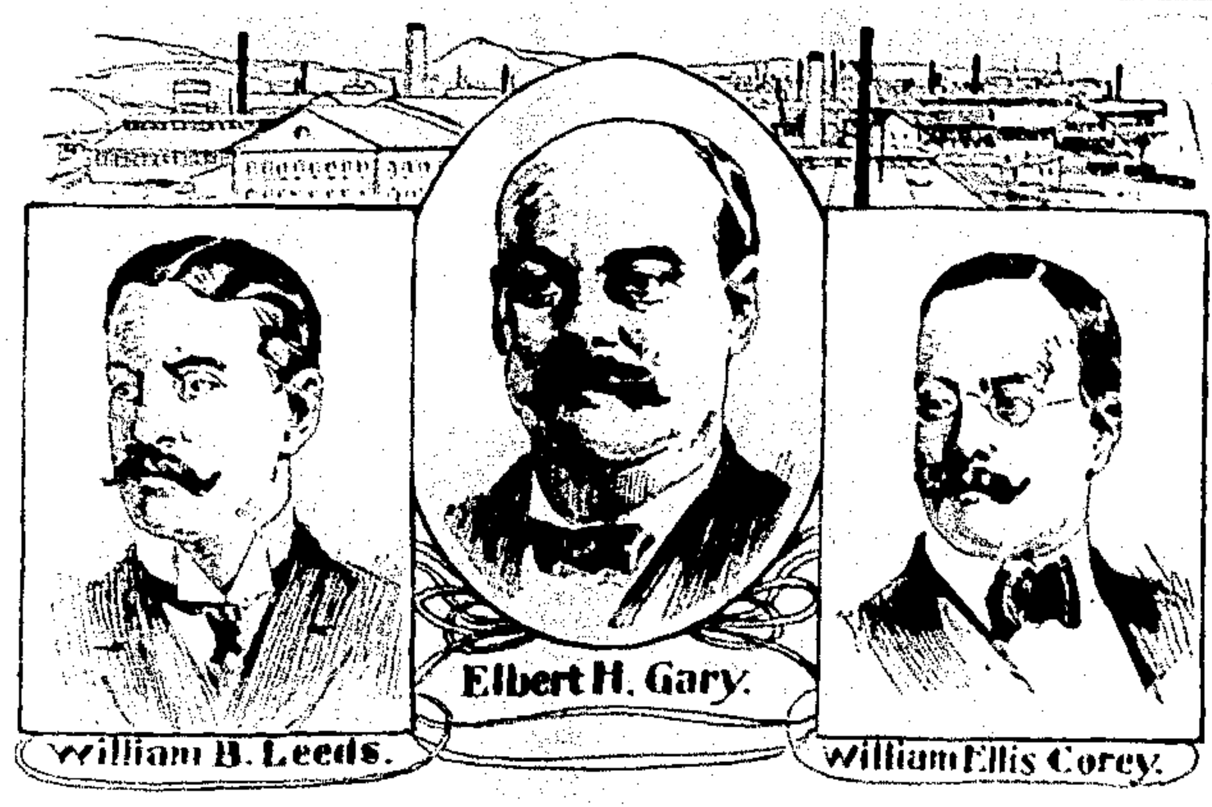
Felt at Union City.

Union City, Ind., July 18.—A terrific hail storm passed over the territory two miles southwest of here last night. Crops were almost entirely destroyed and all kinds of fruits, and many trees are ruined. It was the severest storm ever known in this locality. Hail as large as hen's eggs fell and in several places went through shingled roofs. The damage will reach many thousands.

Heavy in Indiana.

Portland, Ind., July 18.—Reports from last night's storm show it to have done great damage in the country. Indications are that hundreds of acres of corn have been blown flat and will be damaged fully one half. The oats crop suffered severely as did fruit trees in some sections. John Geiger's barn was struck by lightning and burned, together with 100 tons of hay. Barns east of Bryant and at Kitmet met the same fate with heavy loss.

A telephone message from Station No. 60 of the Standard Oil company says a tank containing 30,000 barrels of oil was fired by lightning last night, but the fire smothered itself in the oil when a fierce fire was expected.


William B. Leeds.
Elbert H. Gary.
William Ellis Corey.

LEADING OFFICIALS OF GREAT STEEL CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Gary is chairman of the United States Steel company, Mr. Corey is president of the American Steel Hoop company, and Mr. Leeds is president of the American Tin Plate company.

THROUGH THE HEART

Ravenna Officer Fights an Unequal Duel with Two Burglars Caught Dead to Rights.

Finally Kills One of the Duo When Other Takes to His Heels and Makes Escape.

Ravenna, O., July 18.—An unequal duel between robbers and Officer Richard H. Fairchild, took place on the main street here at 3 o'clock this morning. The officer won when he put a bullet through one robber's heart. The second man made his escape.

The two men broke into the millinery store of Mrs. Rose Kalnerer. The proprietress heard them and telephoned the police. Fairchild and W. F. Judson responded to the call.

They approached the store from different directions. Fairchild met the robbers, and called upon them to halt. The burglars ran.

The officer opened fire. Then the men turned, and, while they retreated slowly down the street, they fired volley after volley at the plucky officer, who kept close after them and returned shot for shot.

When eight or ten volleys had been fired one of the robbers threw his hands up and dropped dead, shot through the heart.

The second robber turned and fled.

The men had broken open the cash drawer and secured fifty-five cents. The dead burglar is unidentified.

NEGROES EXECUTED

Three of Them Are Hanged from the Same Gallows at Nashville. Today, for Murder.

Nashville, Tenn., July 18.—Babe Battice, Dusen Thompson and Alec Petway, all colored, were hanged here today for murder. The execution took place in the county jail and was witnessed only by officers, representatives of the press and a few others. The negroes made no confession, and met death without a sign of fear.

Petway, with two other negroes, on the night of June 1, 1899, robbed the grocery of M. C. Wrenne, an old white man, in a suburb of Nashville, and shot him to death. Petway was to hang last November, but was respited to testify against his accomplices, who were in custody, and are to have a new trial.

Battice and Thompson were convicted of the murder of Cain Miller, a negro. Thompson kept in a negro settlement of Nashville a dive familiarly known to the sporting colored population as "The Bucket of Blood." Battice, an employe, was instigated to put Miller out of the way, the provocation being that he was "tipping" the place to the police.

FIRE!

Quarantine, S. I., July 18.—The T. H Allen, outward bound, stopped at 2:30 p. m. at the harbor entrance to Gedney's channel. Smoke is coming from her main hatch and she appears to be on fire. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

BOLTERS CONTROL BUCKEYE POLITICS

Chairman Johnson of the Democratic National Executive Committee Denounces the Men Who Controlled Recent Ohio Convention.

Chicago, July 18.—J. G. Johnson of Kansas, member of the Democratic national committee and chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, in an authorized interview printed in today's issue of "The Working Democracy," the official organ of the Democratic national committee, scores the recent Ohio Democratic convention, denounces the men who controlled it, and declares that henceforward the acceptance of the national platform by state and minor conventions shall be the test of Democracy, Chairman Johnson says:

"The Ohio state convention is the first that has been held since the commencement of the newspaper talk about reorganization of the Democratic party in the interest of a certain class of men, who seem to glory in the fact that they helped defeat it in the last two national campaigns. They seem to have made the issue at Columbus a negative condemnation of men and measures which they opposed in 1896 and in 1900, which is, in effect, an indorsement of their course, as bolters, in those two campaigns.

"As this seems to be their policy, I am in favor of recognizing it, and of making this an issue in every official gathering of Democrats from now on. Those of us who believe that we had an ideal Democratic platform and candidate in 1900 should insist that that fact be recognized as a matter of party policy at every Democratic convention. I do not mean by this that new issues should not be emphasized, or that old issues, which new conditions have restored to leading places, should be neglected."

VERY HAZARDOUS FEAT OF MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Fainting of a Girl Prompts a College Professor To Make a Human Toboggan of Himself--A Lightning Spin Down Slope of Mt. Hood in the State of Washington.

Tacoma, Wash., July 18.—By a feat almost unparalleled in the history of mountain climbing on Mount Hood, the life of Miss Bethel Rawson of DeMoss, Oregon, was saved from death by freezing Tuesday night. She was one of a party of twenty-five that attempted the ascent of the mountain in the morning. Exhausted by the climb and succumbing to the bitter cold, she fainted near the top of the mountain.

In the thick of a driving storm she was carried up the difficult ascent to the crater by the men in the party. There efforts were made to restore her, but they failed, and it was decided to make the return trip. Then began a tremendous task. Down a steep descent, along a yawning crevasse that made the strongest quail, a limp, almost lifeless woman was to be borne.

The return trip was full of the greatest hardship. Finally the snow field below the crater was reached. Then the plunge down was begun, the helpless form of the woman being carried by the men.

This way was found to be too slow. An effort was made to rig up a rough sled on which Miss Rawson was to be sent down alone. This was deemed too hazardous. Then one of the party, Professor F. M. McElfresh of Corvallis, Oregon, offered to make a human toboggan of himself. He was strapped to a plank and, holding the unconscious girl in his arms, he was shoved down the mountain side. The descent was made at lightning speed, but without accident. The girl was hurriedly conveyed to a camp and restored.

GREAT EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION IS OPENED

In Point of Attendance It Is the Most Remarkable in the History of the Organization--The First Session of the Convention, Proper, Is Called To Order at 2:30 This Afternoon.

San Francisco, July 18.—The great Epworth League convention opened at 2:30 this afternoon, and in point of size it is the most remarkable in the history of the organization.

All day yesterday and last night the leaguers poured into the city. Belated trains will arrive all day today, bringing many disappointed delegates, who missed the opening session.

At 2:30 Chairman Filben called the convention to order. After a song service, addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Gage on behalf of the state and by Mayor Phelan on behalf of the city, and by Bishop Hamilton and Rev. J. C. Simmons on behalf of the Methodists of California. Responses were made by visiting bishops and elders.

This evening services will be held at various places.

Minneapolis appears to have the best chance of securing the next convention.

EARL RUSSELL PLEADS GUILTY TO BIGAMY

The House of Lords Sentences Him to Three Months' Imprisonment for Marrying Mollie Cook, His Wife Being Alive.

Cost of the Trial Is About Five Hundred Times What It Would Be in an Ordinary Prosecution for Crime of Bigamy.

London, July 18.—The trial of Earl Russell on the charge of bigamy began in the royal gallery of the House of Lords at 11 o'clock today. Two hundred peers, garbed in the robes of their noble station, filed in the gallery two by two. Many members of the house of commons occupied the far corner of the chamber but there was no general crowd permitted to see the trial of a peer for a criminal offense.

A red dais at one end of the gallery contained a golden chair, surmounted by a crown, to represent the throne. Below it was a table for the lord chancellor and next to this were four rows of crimson chairs for the peers.

Earl Russell arrived early. He was accompanied by five lawyers. The earl first notified the clerk of his surrender on the charge of "having committed felony by contracting a bigamous marriage with one Mollie Cook, in the state of Nevada, his wife being then alive."

The imposing court sat promptly at the appointed time, 11 o'clock, with eleven public prosecutors acting for the crown, together with ten judges, to keep the peers straight on legal points.

It is estimated that the trial will cost five hundred times more than it would to try an ordinary person for bigamy.

The present countess, wearing a grey dress, with a big hat trimmed with cream lace, occupied a front seat at the guests' bench. She appeared entirely unconcerned.

Upon being called Earl Russell approached the bar, accompanied by the black rod. The earl uncovered, made a low obeisance to the noble court, and the bar was then raised. Russell next approached the Earl of Halsbury, the lord high chancellor, and more obeisances followed.

This ceremony concluded, the clerk read the charge, after which Lawyer Robson, for the accused earl, argued in favor of quashing the indictment.

During Robson's argument, Judge Curler of Nevada was called within the bar for a conference with the lord high chancellor.

Earl Halsbury, at the conclusion of the argument, refused the motion to quash the indictment and called upon Earl Russell to plead.

The earl rose in his place and, in a voice scarcely audible, did what had been expected, pleaded guilty.

Mr. Robson immediately addressed the noble lords with a view of obtaining a mitigation of the sentence. He related the circumstances of the divorce and second marriage, and stated that the earl acted under the best legal advice obtainable in Nevada. He declared the offense, at best, was only a technical one, as Earl Russell believed he was acting in a legal manner.

Earl Russell also addressed the peers before they retired to consider their decision. He said he considered that the decree obtained in America gave a social sanction for his new marriage. He now proposed, at the earliest possible moment, to marry according to the English law. He placed himself unreservedly in their lordships' hands. He had not intended to defy the law.

It was a few minutes after 1 o'clock when the peers retired to consider their decision privately. They had not been out long when it was announced that they had sentenced the earl to three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO IS IN A VERY BAD WAY

As a Result of Its Bankrupt Condition Mayor Harrison Is Considering the Advisability of Issuing Script--Tax Dodgers Principally Responsible for the Condition.

Chicago, July 18.—As a result of the bankrupt condition of the city's finances, Mayor Harrison is considering the advisability of issuing scrip.

Altogether, various heads of departments agree that the municipal government is in bad shape as a result of insufficient funds from taxation. Tax dodging and failure to safeguard the city's interests in the state legislature are the most potent reasons assigned. Partisans, of course, assert that too many political jobs, not necessary to the good government of the city, have aided materially in draining the treasury.

Many department heads have become extremely pessimistic. Superintendent Doherty said no more streets would be cleaned. City Attorney Bryan asserted that the city would have to let judgments be entered by default. The health department proposes to close the public baths, and abolish meat, milk and ice inspection.

The weeding-out process has begun and several old employes have been given their discharge papers.

Fire Chief Musham is preparing plans for reducing his force and many other heads, barring the police department, are doing the same.

Chief O'Neill declares it will be impossible to reduce the police force and maintain its efficiency. All in all, the situation is a gloomy one, and apparently there is no way out of the dilemma except to handle the ax indiscriminately, both on employes and municipal work.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY IS CALLED A COWARD

Liar and Caitiff Are Other Terms Applied to Him in a So-Called History of the United States Navy--Even Secretary Long Admits Book Is a Trifle Too Sampsonish.

Washington, July 18.—It has just been discovered by Secretary Long that the third volume of Maclay's history of the United States navy, recently from the printers and officially designated as a text book for the naval cadets at Annapolis, contains a bitter attack upon Rear Admiral Schley in connection with its story of the battle of Santiago. So virulent is the language used, and so evidently prejudiced was the writer, that even Schley's enemies in the service are shocked. As a result, the book will be vigorously blue penciled or withdrawn altogether from the academy curriculum by the authorities. The author applies to Schley the epithets of "coward," "liar," and "caitiff;" charges him with having deliberately "turned tail in the face of the enemy" and characterizes his entire conduct as "most humiliating, cowardly and lamentable."

Among other statements occurs the following paragraph:

"Farragut's great axiom was that the 'nearer you get to your enemy the harder you can strike.' Schley's great contribution to naval strategy, as too plainly shown by his conduct throughout this campaign, was 'avoid your enemy as long as possible, and if he makes for you, run.'"

Secretary Long admits that the language used is intemperate and "lacking that calm, judicial tone, which is the first essential of an historical book."

A MAN OF THE HOUR.

ASQUITH NOW THE FOREMOST ENGLISH LIBERAL.

He Differs With Other Leaders on War Question and May Form a New Party—Brilliantly Educated Man Who Has Risen Without Influence.

England's "man of the hour" is the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, M. P. His present prominence is due to the stand he has taken in regard to the future attitude of Great Britain toward the former South African republics. Mr. Asquith is one of the leaders of the Liberal party and as such a member of "the opposition," the Conservatives having been in power in England for six years.

In his recently expressed views on the South African question Mr. Asquith is much at variance with other leaders of his sadly disorganized party. His divergence is hailed with glee by the Conservatives as a "split" in the Liberals. It is possible—indeed quite probable—that from the dissensions in the party will arise a new one, with Mr. Asquith at its head, for he has a very large following of admirers. Should his party be successful at the polls Mr. Asquith will be a candidate for the highest honors, and the premiership of the world's greatest empire will be fairly within his grasp.

While that branch of the Liberal party of Great Britain that follows Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. John Morley is pro-Boer in sympathy Mr. Asquith's views are strongly imperialistic. His recent speech stated that, although at the beginning of the war he favored the independence of the two republics, he is now a convert to the wisdom of annexation. He holds that the ultimate goal of South Africa, the attainment of which will be to the benefit of both Great Britain and of the former republics, is free, confederated dominion on the lines of the Dominion of Canada and the common-

HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH.

wealth of Australia. In the meantime it is, according to Mr. Asquith, the duty of Britons to uphold the war or, at any rate, not to condemn it.

The Hon. Mr. Asquith is in the prime of life. He was born in Yorkshire on Sept. 12, 1852. His education was thorough, broad and classical. In its scope, as is evidenced by the winning of a scholarship in old Balliol college, Oxford. His academic career ended, Mr. Asquith read law and was admit- came a queen's counselor. In 1890 Mr. Asquith "took silk"—that is, he became a queen's counselor. In 1886 Mr. Asquith entered politics as a member of parliament. His rise during the comparatively short time since has been one of the wonders of English politics.

When in 1892 Mr. Gladstone made the hard working and brilliant member of parliament his secretary for the home department, the appointment aroused some surprise, although even then astute observers predicted a great future for Mr. Asquith. His success in the office amply justified the Grand Old Man, and when the Liberal party went out of power in 1895 Mr. Asquith was recognized as one of its leaders and as Gladstone's possible successor. He has acted with his party since, although sometimes disagreeing with others of its chieftains.

Mr. Asquith's career furnishes considerable material for denial of the often repeated charge that influence is an essential of success in English politics. He has worked his way up solely by his merits. His ability as a lawyer is great and unquestioned, and he ranks among England's best debaters and speakers. He is a man of courage and conviction, of virile good sense and cleverness. Mr. Asquith's clear cut, clean shaved face, with firm mouth and high square brow, seems to give evidence of innate power and promise of future greatness. He does not aim at brilliancy, but succeeds instinctively in making an impression on his auditor or spectator.

Although Mr. Asquith has little use for society, he does not shun the drawing room. He has been married twice. His first wife, who died in 1891, left him with a number of young children. In 1894 Mr. Asquith was married to Margaret Tennant, widely known as one of England's brightest young women and as the original of Benson's novel, "Dodo."

More Appropriate.

"Kindly reduce the kicking power of the largest piece of ordnance to horsepower, Mr. Glasgly."

"I've figured it out in mule power, professor. Isn't that more appropriate?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MOODY'S SUCCESSOR.

Rev. Mr. Morgan of England, Who Has Taken Up Some of His Work.

In the Rev. George Campbell Morgan, who has just arrived from England, a worthy successor to carry on some of the work of the dead evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, has been found. No one can quite fill Moody's place. It may well be doubted that any other man could support the vast burden of his various activities. It seems assured, however, that the Rev. Mr. Morgan

Photo by Russell & Sons, London.

REV. GEORGE CAMPBELL MORGAN.

will do all within his power to perpetuate Moody's good work, and his past record in English evangelism seems to promise success. He has the tremendous advantage of youth, being only 38 years old. Moody was 62 at the time of his death, and the burden of age had already told upon him.

G. Campbell Morgan's father was a Baptist minister in the west of England, and his mother was the daughter of a deacon in the same church. He comes rightfully, therefore, by his predilection for preaching the gospel. Although he was educated with a view to adopting teaching as his life work, he early manifested a tendency toward the church. Mr. Morgan's first sermon was delivered when he was but 13 years old. He taught school, however, for some years, preaching in the evenings and on Sundays.

In 1889 Mr. Morgan accepted a call to the pastorate of a Congregational church at Stone, Staffordshire, England, and in 1893 he received a larger charge in Birmingham. His achievements as a preacher in the latter city brought him national fame, and in 1897 London claimed him as minister of the New Court Congregational church. He has been wonderfully successful and has been considered one of England's leading pulpit orators and evangelists.

In appearance Mr. Morgan is tall and extremely thin. *His facial appearance* is not prepossessing. A New York woman once remarked to one of Mr. Morgan's associates, "Your friend is the ugliest man I ever saw." Soon thereafter she heard him preach. Her comment then was, "Your friend is the most beautiful man I ever looked upon." The power, fervor and eloquence of Mr. Morgan's preaching may be judged from the incident.

Mr. Morgan has visited the United States a number of times. At Moody's invitation he preached at Northfield, Mass. It was in 1898 that Mr. Moody told his friends, "Mr. Morgan is altogether the most remarkable man I have ever had at Northfield." In speaking of his own theology some time ago Mr. Morgan said that he occupied a conservative and orthodox position with regard to the Bible.

HAMLET IN STONE.

Lifelike Representation of Sir Henry Irving as the Dane.

Edward Onslow Ford's statue of Sir Henry Irving, which has just been completed and exhibited in London, is one of the most notable of recent English sculptures. It depicts the actor uttering the famous soliloquy of Hamlet

NEW STATUE OF IRVING AS HAMLET.

and is remarkable for the fidelity with which the mobile features of Sir Henry are reproduced. The statue has been received with the most favorable of comment by the English art critics.

The sculptor of Hamlet is probably England's favorite artist in his chosen line. He is a native of London and is 49 years old. Ford received his artistic training on the continent and has won many European honors. He became an associate Royal academician in 1888 and received the honor of full membership in the Royal academy, Great Britain's highest body of artists, in 1895.

MAKING JACK TARS.

TRAINING AND SCHOOL SHIPS AND THEIR GOOD WORK.

Why Two Crews of Yankee Boys Celebrated the Fourth in Edinburgh—Schoolships For Merchant Service, Training Ships For Navy.

Not the least interesting of the Fourth of July celebrations this year was that observed in the harbor of Edinburgh, Scotland. Two companies of Yankee lads met in the old town and proceeded to show the Scots how much enthusiasm could be got up about our Independence day. One of the troops of patriotic young Americans hailed from New York, and the stop at Edinburgh was part of the annual cruise of the celebrated schoolship St. Mary's. The other was composed of boys from Massachusetts, whose visit to Edinburgh was due to a similar stop of the Bay State schoolship Enterprise. It would have been even more an occasion of patriotic American rejoicing had the Pennsylvania schoolship, the Saratoga, happened to drop into Edinburgh harbor to join the St. Mary's and the Enterprise. These three vessels, now on their annual cruises, constitute the "schoolship" fleet of the United States.

Although it is quite generally believed that the schoolships are reformatory institutions, nothing is further from the truth. They are simply floating schools for the instruction of boys in seamanship. They give the boys a preliminary training leading to advancement in the merchant service. Admission to the schoolships is through examination in elementary subjects and physical condition. To join the schoolship a boy must have the consent of his parents or guardians and must be of good character. The three schoolships are old vessels of the United States navy that are lent to the states by the department. The St. Mary's and Saratoga are sailing ships, while the Enterprise has steam power in addition. The boys are trained in navigating the vessels and in kindred subjects

THIS YEAR'S CREW OF THE SCHOOLSHIP ENTERPRISE.

and are kept under strict naval discipline while on board. The commanders and lieutenants of the ships hold commissions in the navy.

Somewhat similar to the schoolships in plan are the training ships of the regular navy. The "students" aboard these are not boys from civil life, but regularly enlisted naval apprentices. These are the boys who wish to enter the floating service of Uncle Sam and who are unable to go through the Naval academy at Annapolis. Owing to the strict regulations of the navy only Annapolis men may attain the ranks above those of noncommissioned "warrant" officers. The naval apprentices, however, receive the best of training to fit them for holding these lower offices, which are equivalent to the noncommissioned ranks of corporal and sergeant in the army. Some of the naval apprentices do not, of course, reach even warrant rank.

Naval apprentices are enlisted for five years. They cannot enter the service without the full consent of their parents or guardians and must pass a physical examination. They are first sent, as a rule, aboard a "receiving ship," a dismasted old hull lying in one of the navy yards. Then they are transferred to one of the training ships, where they learn the duties of a seafaring man. There are at present nine of these training ships, the Adams, the Amphitrite, the Buffalo, the Dixie, the Essex, the Hartford, the Lancaster, the Monongahela and the Topeka.

Although some of the training vessels are obsolete wooden sailing ships of no value in modern warfare, they have been fitted up and are well adapted to training purposes. Aboard these ships the greenness of the apprentices rapidly wears off.

Theoretically seamanship is of great importance, but the apprentices do not become as adept in this branch of their work as the old time sailors. It is chiefly with learning about the guns and the engines that they are occupied. The greatest pains are taken to make expert gunners of the apprentices. When they attain some proficiency in their work, they are transferred to the regular vessels of the navy.

A ROYAL LOVE MATCH.

Duke William of Saxe-Weimar to Wed a Charming Princess.

William Ernest, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, landgrave of Thuringia, margrave of Meissen and count of a dozen other places, has until a few days ago been considered the greatest "catch" in Europe for royal maidens of marriageable age. He is out of that class now, however. He has openly shown his preference for one young woman, and their engagement is discussed by all interested in such matters. The girl honored by the royal preference is the Princess Alex-

Photo by Held, Weimar.

GRAND DUKE WILLIAM ERNEST OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

andra Louise, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale. The duke also holds the titles of duke of Brunswick and Luneburg and was until 1892 claimant of the throne of Hanover.

Grand Duke William Ernest is 25 years of age and succeeded to his grandfather's titles and wealth last January. He is one of the numerous petty sovereigns whose dominions help to make up the German empire. His wealth is fabulous, for he owns very valuable estates in northern Germany, Holland and Austria, besides a fortune of millions in cash. As he is a reigning sovereign, it is small wonder that the Grand Duke William has been considered the best "parti" of Europe. For some years royal and noble gossips have been busy with his name, no fewer than seven princesses and grand duchesses having been named as objects of his regard.

The engagement of the grand duke to the German-English princess is described as a genuine love match. Princess Alexandra Louise through her father is descended from the royal house of Great Britain, and her father's chief title is British. He is a great-grandson of George III. The mother of the princess is a sister of Queen Alexandra of England. Princess Alexandra Louise is quite wealthy in her own right and is one of the most beautiful of European princesses. Her grandfather was George V, the last king of Hanover. He lost that title through adherence to Austria during the Austro-Prussian war in 1866. The Duke of Cumberland, his son and heir, father of Princess Alexandra, would be reigning duke of Brunswick now were it not that he refuses to swear allegiance to Emperor William of Germany.

BELLE OF TWO CITIES.

Handsome Miss Coudert of New York Pleases Paris Society.

Not content with achieving social success in America, Miss Jeanne Clarisse Coudert of New York is now one of the central figures of the fashionable world of Paris. Miss Coudert is a member of the famous family of that name, the head of which, Frederic R.

MISS CLARISSE COUDERT.

Coudert, is one of America's leading lawyers. Miss Coudert is a handsome and clever girl of mixed French and American descent, and her popularity in Paris and New York is not difficult *of explanation.*

It was reported last spring that Miss Coudert was engaged to a young American physician, but that engagement seems to have been declared off. At any rate, it is whispered that Miss Coudert's sister, the Countess de Choiseuil, is quite anxious to have her make a brilliant foreign match, and it may be that Miss Coudert's will be another case of the American heiress marrying the European nobleman.

A Familiar Illustration.

"Papa, what is a king?"

"A king, my child, is a person whose authority is practically unlimited, whose word is law and whom everybody must obey."

"Papa, is mamma a king?"—Pittsburg Bulletin.

PHILIPPINE WEALTH

FORESTS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO ARE IMMENSELY VALUABLE.

Mahogany, Rosewood, Teak, Ebony, Etc., Abound in Some of the Islands—Great Difficulties of Transportation Must Be Overcome.

Unless Captain George P. Ahern, U. S. A., chief of the bureau of forestry of the Philippine islands, is greatly mistaken, the archipelago possesses in its tracts of woodland sources of immense wealth. Captain Ahern, who is a West Pointer and a man of long experience in forestry, has just embodied the results of his investigations of the Philippine forests in a handsome compilation entitled "Important Philippine Woods."

It has long been known, of course, that the Philippine forests are valuable. The Spanish regime recognized this fact in its usual way by putting a heavy tax on the production of timber. Captain Ahern is the first American to investigate the subject with any degree of thoroughness. The conclusions in his book are borne out by the observations of other recent travelers.

The public forest lands of the Philippine archipelago comprise from one fourth to possibly one half of the total area of the islands—namely, from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres. There are fully 8,000,000 acres of virgin public forest in the islands of Mindoro and Palawan, the latter sometimes known as Paragua. The large and important island of Mindanao, with an area of 2,000,000 acres, is almost entirely covered with wood, with but a small percentage of cultivated land. In the single province of Cagayan, on the island of Luzon, there are more than 20,000 acres of forest.

All of these vast stretches of valuable woodland are almost untouched by the ax. In other provinces of the island of Luzon, especially in the country around Manila, much timber has been cut to fill large contracts. It will readily be seen that a large field for exploitation by enterprising lumbermen exists in the islands.

About 500 species of trees are found in the Philippines. Three hundred and ninety-six of these are mentioned in the forestry regulations, but since these were listed about 50 more have been discovered, and new species are being found constantly. A great majority of the trees are hard wood, of the most valuable kinds. Among them are mahogany, rosewood, sapan wood, teakwood and others

CAPTAIN GEORGE P. AHERN.

that are indigenous to the islands and are known only by their native names, although quite as valuable as those mentioned. Mahogany and rosewood have been used in the islands, especially in Luzon, for many years. The ties of the Manila-Dagupan railroad are made of mahogany, and buildings in Manila are constructed entirely of this valuable wood. There are churches in Manila which have columns and floors and ceilings of mahogany, and many of the boats plying on the Pasig are constructed of the same material.

Rosewood is not rare in the islands, and logs of this beautiful wood nine or ten feet in diameter are common. There are also other hard woods of different colors. Some are capable of being polished like rosewood, although differing from it in color, while others resemble birdseye maple and other esteemed American hard woods. The ebony is found in considerable quantities. The government has a list of no less than 17 valuable Philippine dyewoods, while trees producing gum, rubber, gutta percha, mastic and perfumery material are found in apparently inexhaustible quantities. Mingled with these, of course, are others not as valuable, but these do not detract from the wealth of the forests considered as a whole.

Naturally there is some drawback to the dazzling picture of wealth presented by the Philippine forests. The trees are there, but to get them will require an enormous amount of labor. There are no forest roads or river driveways in the Philippines worth mentioning. Under present conditions the tree, after being felled far from a road, must be dragged out slowly with the help of carabaos, or water buffaloes. These animals, though of great utility in ricefields, are not strong enough for lumbering, except to a limited extent. In many cases it is impossible to utilize the large trees owing to lack of transportation facilities.

Captain Ahern, who has made a special study of the problem, thinks that there is a great future for Philippine woods. They are in demand in Hongkong and other eastern ports. He holds, however, that the problems of roads and transportation are difficult of solution. He suggests the use of mules, portable railways and donkey engines. Dean C. Worcester, in his book, "The Philippine Islands," says: "There is an enormous amount of valuable timber in the archipelago. I have seen a collection of 100 different woods from the island of Mindoro. Persons thinking of engaging in this line of business should remember that specially constructed vessels are required for the satisfactory loading of long logs and that many of the woods are so hard that ordinary circular saws will not cut them."

A Notable Departure.

"You say you have a genuinely novel idea for an airship?" asked the capitalist.

"I have," answered the inventor confidently.

"In what respect does yours differ from the rest?"

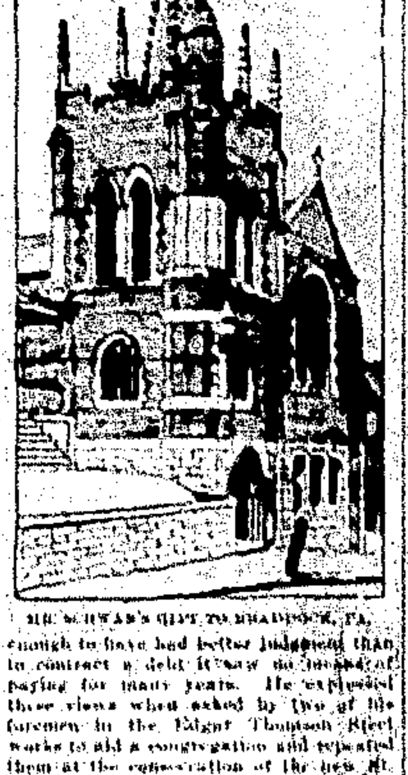
"It isn't shaped like a cigar."—Washington Star.

ERECTED BY SCHWAB.

Carnegie Has Built Libraries; His Successor Has Helped Churches.

While Andrew Carnegie has been giving away libraries "Carnegie's good man," Charles M. Schwab, the new president of the great steel trust, has been supplying money for churches. Mr. Schwab has just presented to Braddock, Pa., a new $50,000 Protestant Episcopal church and has erected a new church in Loretto, Pa. He has also given $20,000 toward the cost of the First Presbyterian church in Braddock, Pa., and has aided many others.

Mr. Schwab has just announced that he will aid no more old churches that are burdened with debts. He believes that if a congregation is old enough to have a church and a church debt it is old enough to have paid off the debt or at least old



MR. SCHWAB'S GIFT TO BRADDOCK, PA.

enough to have had better judgment than to contract a debt it saw no means of paying for many years. He expressed these views when asked by two of his foremen in the Edgar Thomson Steel works to aid a congregation and repeated them at the consecration of the new St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal church in Braddock, Pa.

St. Mary's church was built by Mr. Schwab as a memorial to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. Kinsey. It is the outgrowth of a mission founded 12 years ago in Braddock. Three years later the congregation lost its house of worship by fire, and, being poor, it was unable to rebuild. For a time the church occupied a small frame building, and in recent years the lecture room of the Braddock Carnegie library has been used. Mrs. Mary E. Kinsey, who was a member of the congregation, applied herself to the securing of a new church edifice and interested Mr. Schwab in the project. The church purchased the lot, and Mr. Schwab paid for the building. It was finished a few weeks ago at a cost of $50,000.

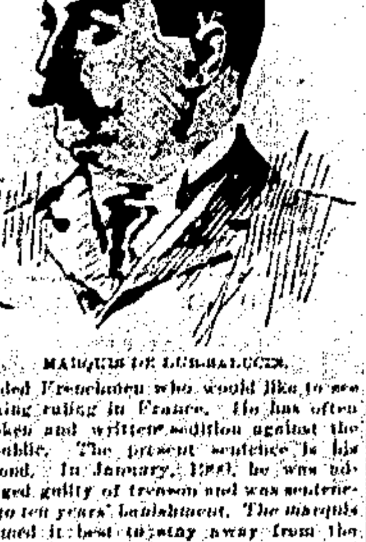
The church is a beautiful structure, built of buff glazed brick, with buff tile roof. On the first floor are rooms for the Sunday school, the ladies' guild, a kitchen and a dining hall. The auditorium on the second floor has a seating capacity of 800. At the consecration services addresses were delivered by Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead and Mr. Schwab.

BANISHED FOR TREASON.

Royalist Marquis Must Leave France For Five Years.

Five years' banishment from "la belle France" is the sentence imposed on the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, convicted of treason to the republic of France. The judges of the noble marquis were the members of the French senate. They decided that five years was not too long a time for France to be rid of this dangerous conspirator against the great of republican institutions.

The Marquis de Lur-Saluces is one of the most prominent leaders of those mis-



MARQUIS DE LUR-SALUCES.

guided Frenchmen who would like to see a king ruling in France. He has often spoken and written sedition against the republic. The present sentence is his second. In January, 1899, he was adjudged guilty of treason and was sentenced to ten years' banishment. The marquis deemed it best to stay away from the tribunal, and sentence was pronounced against him by default. A few weeks ago he made a sudden reappearance in Paris and was immediately arrested. The comparative lightness of his second sentence is justified to the Gallic mind by his voluntary return.

Too Realistic.

The drama has sometimes a curious effect on the mind of the people, and an incident proving this occurred here last week. The drama "Inez de Castro" was being played by a Lisbon touring company at Evora. In the fifth and last act Inez is cruelly murdered by three men, who stab her and her children to death in a most harrowing manner. This aroused such indignation in the hearts of the occupants of the gallery that a party of them waited at the stage door for the murderers to come out and attacked them with sticks and bludgeons, to the great dismay of the actors.—Lisbon Vanguardia.

Had Been There Before.

Price—I asked you to loan me $10, and you sent me only $9.

Brown—I know. I kept the other dollar to pay postage on the letters I'll have to write to get my money back.—Exchange.

LIBERTY BELL'S TRIP

VENERABLE RELIC OF 1776 TO GO TO CHARLESTON.

This Will Be the Fifth Time the Famous Bell Has Left Philadelphia—History of the Cherished Proclaimer of Liberty.

From Dec. 1, 1901, to May 1, 1902, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition will attract visitors to the ancient and historic city of Charleston. The City by the Sea, with its famous harbor, will have much of interest, scenic and historic, to show its guests, but it may well be doubted that any single exhibit will arouse quite as much attention as the venerable Liberty bell from Independence hall, Philadelphia.

The exhibition of the Liberty bell at Charleston next winter will mark its fifth temporary removal from its home. The first was during the Revolutionary war, when it was taken to Bethlehem, Pa., to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. The next journeying of the old and cracked relic was undertaken at the urgent solicitation of the citizens of New Orleans in 1885. Many people gathered to see the bell during the New Orleans exposition. Philadelphia next lent it to Chicago in 1893 to grace the Columbian exposition, and in 1895 Atlanta also claimed it for the Cotton States and International exposition. Since then the Liberty bell has rested quietly in the Quaker City.

Philadelphia has always been loath to part with the old bell, justly considering it the most precious relic of the struggle for independence. Ever since July 8, 1776, just a century and a quarter ago, when the bell rang out to the inhabitants of the city the glad tidings that the Declaration of Independence had been signed, Philadelphians have looked upon it as the chief treasure of their city. Much objection was raised when the proposal to send the bell to New Orleans was made, and its departure was hailed with considerable misgiving. The journey was eagerly watched, and the Quaker City breathed freely only when it reached New Orleans in safety.

The passing of the Liberty bell through the country in 1885 was everywhere marked with manifestations of patriotism and of love for the old relic. The history, familiar to every schoolboy, and the familiar inscription around its rim aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The passing of the bell was marked in all the cities and at railroad stations by patriotic demonstrations, with the ringing of church bells, the booming of cannon, music and the shouts of the people. Those who accompanied the bell as a guard of honor in recording their impressions of

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL AS IT IS TODAY.

the reception given it, say that they will never forget the groups of farmers with their wives and children, the miners and their lamps, the blackened laborers, all called together to do honor to the Liberty bell. It was a magnificent outpouring of the American spirit.

Among the many interesting and significant incidents of this journey of the Liberty bell was its stop at Beauvoir, Miss., the home of Jefferson Davis. This was the last stopping place before the final run to the Crescent City. The speech made by the ex-president of the Confederate states was probably the most stirring delivered during the entire journey of the bell and proved how completely both northern and southern [illegible] of country joined in revering the historic relic.

Old Liberty bell's second and third journeys, to Chicago and Atlanta, were scarcely less marked by expressions of patriotism and love of the bell. On all three occasions the most extraordinary precautions were taken to insure the safety of the historic relic, for accident to it would have been considered little short of a national calamity. During the coming travels of the bell everything possible will be done to insure its safety and return to Independence hall.

The history of old Liberty entitles it to a leading place among the bells of the world. It was originally cast in London by order of the Pennsylvania assembly. A bell was needed for the statehouse. The bell reached Philadelphia in August, 1752, but a few months later it proved defective and cracked. It was recast twice and was finally hung in June, 1753. The remarkable coincidence in lettering the bell has often been noted and commented on. When the bell was ordered cast, the assembly directed that around the rim should be the words, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," from Leviticus xxv, 10. The lettering was prophetic in its significance, for less than a quarter of a century later the old bell actually did proclaim liberty, as the inscription directed. The bell's last tolling was on July 8, 1835, when it rang a requiem for Chief Justice Marshall. While slowly tolling, without other violence, it parted through its side and has since been silent.

Accepted the Terms.

Customer—How are things going at the auction?

"Oh, for little or nothing!"

Customer—Well, you may knock that sideboard down to me for nothing.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Willow Reed.

Lydia—Oh, Clarence, dear, if I should fall into the briny ocean would you save me?

Clarence—I don't know, darling. I never saved anything in my life.—Brooklyn Life.

BETTER THAN EVER

Ohio's Agricultural and Industrial Exposition.

AT COLUMBUS AUG. 26 TO SEPT. 7.

With Added Glory the Exhibition Takes the Place of the Annual State Fair—An Event of Great Magnitude and of Vital Importance to All Ohioans—Program and Features of Special Days.

The story of the Ohio State Fair since it began, fifty years ago, in two tents and two open sheds, reads like the history of the state. As Ohio in this last fifty years forced herself to the forefront in the sisterhood of states, so the State Fair has steadily grown from its humble beginnings to be first and best of all state expositions.

The two weeks covering the period from August 26 to September 7, all eyes and attention in Ohio will be directed toward Columbus and the grand Industrial Exposition of the state that will be then and there in progress, preparations for which have been earnestly going forward for several years past. Travel to this great central mecca of industry, during its progress, will be from all directions, from every city, town and hamlet in Ohio, and over every railway line. No attraction anywhere will be greater to Ohio people than this Exposition, which will represent in its completeness every industry for which the state is noted, and all the latest devices and inventions now interesting the people, as applied to their arts. This Ohio Exposition, conducted in the sole interest of the citizens of the state and the improvement of their industries, will excel in one very important and pleasing respect any of the extensive exhibitions yet held throughout the country, which respect will be the positive completeness of every detail on the opening day. The serious drawback of most expositions has been that many things were in a chaotic state long after the time announced for opening, thus destroying the harmony of such things as were complete and being very annoying to visitors.

The Ohio Exposition management have succeeded in positive arrangements that will overcome all such objections, and when the Exposition opens it will be finished for inspection in every building, in every department, in every class, and the program announced for each day will be carried out with a regularity and clock-like precision that visitors may surely count upon.

All the great Exposition Buildings have been completed for several months, since which time the labors of the management have been devoted to ornamenting and beautifying the grand park. All are in a thoroughly finished state, with a harmony of effect in grounds, buildings and park embellishments, the beauty of which will be strikingly apparent to visitors immediately on entering the Exposition gates and viewing the great panorama of architectural completeness and park perfection.

Avenues lead from each of the central arch gateways to all portions of the park, and to each of the massive Exposition Buildings, and as visitors wend their way leisurely to the different points of special interest, the general surroundings are such as to bring rest and delight, and afford recreation, stimulating and beneficial. As the visitor enters each of the buildings so symmetrically located throughout the park, the distinctness of classification in the exhibits will be forcibly noticeable, affording satisfaction for examination and a study of the different classes, that could not be obtained where distinct departments and separate classifications do not exist. In the many departments provided, every industrial interest will be represented with the best exhibits, and every taste will be gratified at the result.

No need to travel far to see the finest grounds, the best buildings and the largest exhibits representative of agriculture, manufacture, education, art and science. Columbus, the capital of the best state in the Union, is but about three hours' travel for citizens living in the remotest parts, while the great portion of her population are within one or two hours' ride.

The railways are prepared for the great event at Columbus, and no citizen need miss the event for lack of cheap railway rates and ample train service, nor need there be any choice of days for attending, as every day, from beginning to end, will be a big day, replete with special attractions and highly interesting programs.

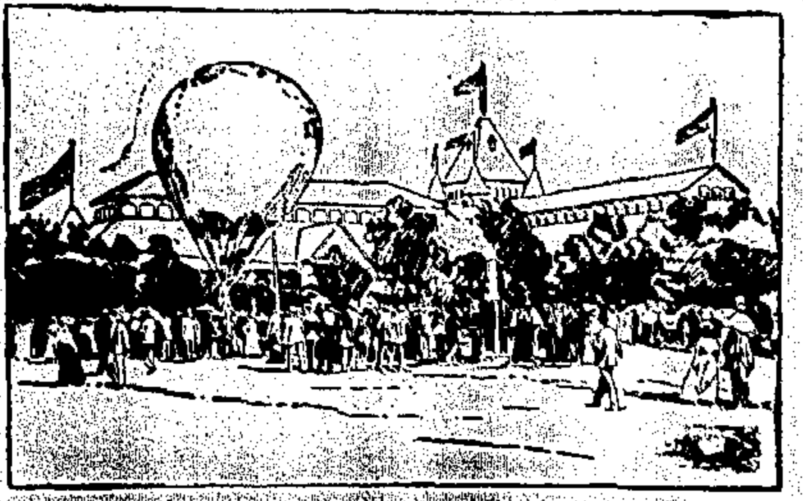
The Exposition grounds are readily accessible by steam cars direct from the union station and by electric cars from all parts of the city of Columbus, running on different lines, all at intervals of only about three minutes. No time lost in waiting for cars and no overcrowding, owing to the ample service and many car lines in operation for the occasion. The great saving of time enables patrons to visit the Exposition with comfort and still have time for seeing many of the interesting places of the capital city.

SHOWING CLASS HORSES.

The exposition will be open on Sunday, Sept. 1, and the admission will be twenty-five cents. This will enable thousands of laboring men to bring their families and view the greatness of Ohio's products. The amusement features will be closed and no unnecessary manual labor performed. There will be notable religious services during the afternoon when eminent divines will preach and a large choir and brass band render sacred music.

There are thousands in Columbus, as the State Board of Agriculture puts it, who will have opportunity to attend divine service by holding it on the grounds. Those are the exhibitors, the concessioners and the many visitors remaining over Sunday.

The state board of agriculture has engaged John W. Decker, professor of dairying at O. S. U., to give demonstrations of milk testing at the exposition.



THE CENTRAL BUILDING.

SPECIAL DAYS.

Monday, Aug. 26—Preparation Day.

Tuesday, Aug. 27—Preparation Day.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.—Patrons of Husbandry Day, with reunion of the patrons of Ohio and other states, and complete exhibitions in all departments.

Thursday, Aug. 29.—Farmers' Day, with continuation of the same program.

Friday, Aug. 30.—Columbus Merchants' Day, with special exercises at the Central building conducted by the Board of Trade.

Saturday, Aug. 31.—Columbus Manufacturers' Day, with special industrial program.

Sunday, Sept. 1.—All departments open, but no machinery in operation, nor amusement features open. Admission twenty-five cents. Religious exercises held during the afternoon, with orchestra and vocal society rendering sacred music, and sermons from famous pulpit orators.

Monday, Sept. 2.—Ladies' Free Day.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.—Commercial Travelers' Day, with exercises appropriate to the day and occasion.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.—Military Day, presenting competitive drills and dress parades.

Thursday, Sept. 5.—Civic Organization Day, competitive drills by uniformed secret organizations.

Friday, Sept. 6.—Children's Free Day.

SMALL FARMS IN CUBA.

Opportunities Offered In the District of Guines.

VALUE OF IRRIGATION SHOWN.

Potatoes and Onions Can Be Grown For the American as Well as the Cuban Market—Extent of a Caballeria of Land—A Texan's Profitable Venture.

It is one of the common mistakes that Cuba is good to raise only sugar and tobacco, says the New York Tribune's correspondent, writing from Guines. Leaving out the culture of fruits, which is going to take front rank in its agricultural industry in the near future, there is yet a further variation in production. Guines is the district of small farms and small farming. They raise crops not only for local consumption, but for export to the United States. No section of the island gives a better chance to study the prospects and the conditions of small farming.

Before the insurrection brought such great destruction the Guines district was one of the most prosperous parts of the island. It has been coming up rather slowly because, with so large a proportion of small farms destroyed and with their owners dead or heavily in debt, speedy recuperation was not possible. The foreclosure of mortgages which has begun still bears heavily on some unfortunate landowners, but this is one of the inevitable results of the war which no authority of government could entirely relieve. Nevertheless, in spite of the grip of the Spanish money lender, many of the original owners of the small farms or their heirs seem to be keeping their property or a part of it. Their burdens are heavy, yet encouragement is given that with a good season or two these will be lightened.

The Guines district is not given over entirely to small farming, for half the country is covered with canefields, and there are several large centrales, or sugar mills, which did not have to be rebuilt. All of these have raised fair crops this year, which have brought an average price, and thus the gradual revival of the sugar industry has helped other agricultural pursuits. The cane planted insures a crop at least one-fourth larger next season, and this will be an additional aid toward recuperation.

The Guines district differs from other parts of the island in that it does not depend on nature alone for its fertility. Irrigation enabled it to become the market garden of Havana and to export a considerable surplus crop of onions, potatoes and other vegetables to the United States. It is claimed that a good part of the Bermuda onions, instead of coming from Bermuda, come from Guines. By means of irrigation the district is enabled to market two crops of both potatoes and onions annually in addition to other products which are raised for the island consumption.

The irrigating ditches have not been restored to their former condition, but enough is seen of the system to demonstrate its value in a country where the rainy season of four or five months is supposed to furnish sufficient moisture for the rest of the year. Guines, by means of irrigation, has had the advantage over the other parts of the island in that it could alternate the crops with greater regularity and was not affected by the occasional droughts which occur often enough to demonstrate that the rains in Cuba are not perennial or perpetual. The soil is both of the rich black loam and of the red earth, which is sometimes called mulatto land. It is good for sugar as well as for fruits and vegetables, but it does not produce the tobacco leaf of the quality or quantity sufficient to make this cultivation profitable.

In the days before the war and insurrection the possession of a caballeria of land, with a few oxen, anywhere in the Guines territory constituted what would be called in the United States a well to do farmer. A caballeria is 33 1-3 acres, yet in its productive value it would pass for the quarter section of 160 acres on a western prairie. The farmhouses and outbuildings, as in all parts of rural Cuba, are simple and inexpensive, and the conditions of life, except for the oppression and corruption of the Spanish officials, were not difficult to meet. Sometimes a caballeria would be sold for $5,000 or thereabouts, but it was difficult to put any fixed price. The small holding was valuable enough to secure more than one advance from the bodeguero, or storekeeper, who usually was the money loaner. In spite of 18 or 20 per cent interest, compounded annually, the productiveness of the soil was great enough to stave off the foreclosure for a long time, and the small farmers with the debts hanging over them managed to get along about as the great sugar planters did with their enormous obligations. Because of the distress and poverty caused by insurrections some of the land has to be sold at a sacrifice, and it is cheaper than before the war, yet none of it is to be had for a song. A caballeria under cultivation, while it may be bought comparatively cheap, still fetches a price not far below that of the big farm in the United States.

A number of Americans have come into the district in a small way and are doing fairly well. One group of them has made an arrangement with the railroad company to give them warehouse facilities, while others are operating on their own account. Just after the protocol was signed a number of Americans jumped into Cuban farming, as they called it, and selected the Guines country for the scene of their activities. A few of them leased lands, while to others were given the use of tracts by some of the large planters substantially for nothing. Few of these early comers made a success. The trouble was that they knew little of farming and had no capital of their own. When they miscalculated on the potato market in New York and when too much rain spoiled part of the crop, they were at the end of their resources. Others who came in later and who had some capital are doing better and are greatly encouraged at the prospects which the Guines district offers.

The most successful American in this region is a young fellow near Catalina. On a capital which three years ago was not more than $5,000 he is running a bee farm which nets him $2,500 to $3,000 annually for his money, is raising sugar cane on some leased land in a neighborhood where three mills are ready to grind it for him and is also fattening cattle on pasture lands which he likewise leases. Within the last year he and his partner have made $8,000 on Texas ponies and cattle. They look on this business as the best one for Americans, because the demand is steady and is certain to continue. It should not be understood that the case of this young Texan is the experience of every American, for he had lived in Cuba before the war and knew the language and the people. Yet it is his own testimony that Americans who go into the business of farming as he has done cannot fail to realize handsomely, because the opportunities are so great that the necessary experience will soon be had, and after that there is no drawback.

Guines in many respects is the most typically Cuban place in the island. The proportion of the black population is not large, and there are relatively few peninsulars, or Spaniards, though there is a fair sprinkling of Canary Islanders, who take naturally to general farming as well as to tobacco growing. Before the insurrection it was stated that four-fifths of the small land owners of the district were native Cubans, and their holdings varied from a third of a caballeria, or 10 acres, up to 150 or 200 acres. They had the benefit of railway communication with Havana and of the calzada, or paved highway, which is one of the best in the island and which through the 40 miles to Havana offers an artery to agricultural production as well as to trade. The industrial drawback is the lack of banking facilities, but as that is the drawback of many prosperous rural communities Guines is not exceptional in this respect. It is one of the necessities which is likely to be met within the next few years by the extension of banking facilities from Havana. The lack of factories of any kind was another drawback which marked the purely agricultural condition of the town and surrounding country. It is possible also that the future will see a factory or two established, though that is not an immediate prospect.

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by the Dumble Pharmacy, North Main Street, Marion, Ohio.

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

PHONE 8

OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING

From an Ohio Minister.

I have used Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for sore throat, weak lungs, coughs, colds, and for any diseases of the kind it surpasses all other remedies. With many thanks to the doctor for his valuable remedy, I remain.

Clyde, Ohio. Rev. G. W. Hagans.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

New York—Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of this city has just made a present, of $250,000 to Bishop Van De Vyver of Richmond, Virginia, for the erection of Laurel Hill in that city of what will probably be the finest church in the state of Virginia. It is to be a cathedral, Romanesque in style. Mrs. Ryan is a native of Virginia.

Anderson, Ind.—Prominent spiritualists from all over the country are arriving to attend the eleventh annual camp meeting of the Indiana State Spiritualist association, which begins Thursday at Chesterfield.

San Francisco—Ex-Captain Putnam Strong and the titled actress with whom he has been for several days, have returned to San Francisco and are now living at a French restaurant.

"I suffered for months from sore throat. Eclectric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Gist, Hawesville, Ky.

143 NORTH MAIN STREET.

LOAN OFFICE AND STORAGE ROOMS.

I am now equipped and ready in my new location to make loans on watches, jewelry and valuables; also will furnish storage room for all kinds of goods.

F. J. SCHULTZ.

143 NORTH MAIN STREET.

COMING! THE CHIEF CONSULTING AND EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., BY REQUEST, WILL VISIT Marion, and can be consulted at their Private Rooms at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, MONDAY, JULY 29, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CONSULTATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

BLOOD POISON, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE

and Diseases of Men and Women Positively Cured by THE FRANCE TREATMENT.

THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 38-40 West Gay St., Columbus, Ohio. One Block North of the State House.

Established 1886. Largest Practice and Most Complete Institute of its kind in U. S. Our record of wonderful cures is second to none. During the past 20 years we have successfully treated thousands of cases. Our practice extends not only throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, but also includes many foreign countries. Our long experience, remarkable skill and universal success for the past 20 years in Ohio entitle us to the full confidence of the afflicted. The celebrated France Treatment is acknowledged by many, including prominent physicians, as being the most complete and successful treatment known to the medical world for diseases of men and women. **Wonderful Cures Effected** in old cases which have been unskillfully treated. Our success is indicated by cures effected. Testimonials sent us by physicians and patients is positive proof. **References**—We can refer you to the First National Bank, or any bank or reputable business house in Columbus, Ohio; besides any reliable mercantile agency can be consulted as to our financial standing.

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.

WHAT WE TREAT. We positively cure all curable diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhoea; Eye and Ear Diseases; Deformities and Surgical Diseases; Chronic and Desperate Rheumatic, Heart and Liver Diseases; Blood and Skin Diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, Freckles, etc.; Female Diseases, especially those which have baffled the skill of other physicians. Epileptic Fits, Rupture permanently cured by a new, scientific method. Brain, Spinal and Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, and Spinal Irritation. Cancer cured without the use of a knife. Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, frequent and dribbling Urination, etc. Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by our original system of home treatment.

It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES.—A perfect cure guaranteed in all curable cases. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretion and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original treatment. Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele, and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Curable cases guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges; consultation free. The France System of Local Treatment with Medicated Pad for Men is positively the most complete and successful known for Varicocele and Stricture, also weak and undeveloped organs.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—After years of experience, there has been discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by a new method. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation and correspondence free and strictly confidential.

OUR MEDICATED BOUGIE NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

THE FRANCE URETHRAL TREATMENT is a medicated Bougie for the cure of Stricture and all forms of Diseases of the Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland. The Bougies are inserted into the urethral canal upon retiring at night, and slip into position without the slightest effort, requiring a short time to dissolve. They act like a mild electric current, invigorating and imparting vim and snap to the entire body. The curative effect is felt from the first application. Our special treatment completely dissolves the Stricture and permanently removes obstructions from the urinary passage.

Treatment by Correspondence. Each person applying for Medical Treatment should bring or send from two to four ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. We have cured thousands of cases we have never seen. Write for book of 100 pages and list of 500 questions. Correspondence, Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published without the written consent of the patient. Treatment sent by mail or express to any part of the United States.

Call on or address The France Medical Institute Co., 38 W. Gay St., Columbus, O.

The Late Pierre Lorillard.
Mrs. Pierre Lorillard.

THE LATE PIERRE LORILLARD AND HIS WIDOW.

More or less mystery seems to envelop the disposal of the late Pierre Lorillard's millions. The efforts of the family to keep secret the provisions of the will and the appearance of a mysterious woman who is said to have been more or less closely associated with the tobacco magnate during the latter part of his life have aroused public curiosity. It is well known that Pierre Lorillard and his wife, who survives him, had for years been estranged. The woman who appeared at his deathbed in New York, at first thought to be his wife, was not Mrs. Lorillard. Sensational developments are expected.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

AN INDEPENDENT NATION

Secretary Wilson's Prediction of American Agriculture.

CAN RAISE ALL WE CONSUME.

In a Year, He Says, We Can Famish Any or All Other Nations—Claims Every Food Product Can Be Grown in the States or Our New Possessions.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at Washington said recently to a reporter of the New York Sun that the coming fiscal year promised to be the most successful one yet recorded for the agricultural interests of the United States and that by the end of the 12 months the United States, in connection with its new possessions, would be raising almost every agricultural product it used. When that condition was reached, Mr. Wilson continued, any or all the foreign nations of the world might form a commercial combination with impunity, for if the United States elected they might famish almost any nation on the globe.

"One of the principal objects which this government has in view," the secretary said, "is to enable the people of the United States to produce the agricultural products we are now purchasing from foreign countries. The principal product purchased is sugar, which comprises nearly one-fourth of the total of products imported. The department in the past has been making experiments to ascertain in just what sections of the country sugar can be raised to such an advantage as to obviate the necessity of going to foreign markets to complete our supply. We want to raise beets, as therein lies the principal source of the sugar product. Within the United States there will be over 40 beet sugar factories in operation by next fall. They will be situated in almost every state along the northern border from New York to California.

"I believe that within a few years we will produce all the sugar we require, and we will then be in a position to ignore the foreign product. Our experiments have shown that the sugar produced from our quality of beet is much richer than that manufactured in foreign countries. Our product, therefore, will be much more desirable. When this result shall be attained, the sugar trust will, in my opinion, vanish, for the reason that the trust refines imported brown sugar, while all the American factories will finish the product and place it in entire readiness for sale on the markets.

"We are now succeeding admirably in the production of tea in the United States. It is only a question of a short time when we will be able to raise all the tea demanded for use in this country.

"Three years ago the department began consideration of the success of rice cultivation in the United States. At that time we produced about 25 per cent of what we consumed, and when we examined the situation we found that there was a demand for a much better grade of the product than was being grown here. We sent an expert to Japan to look over the field, and this man found just what we were looking for. The result is that next year we will grow an excellent grade of rice, a class, in fact, which will equal that of any other nation producing the grain.

"Coffee is one product which we are looking after. Our scientists are investigating the coffee outlook in our insular possessions, and we expect to accomplish something during this fiscal year which will greatly encourage the industry.

"Several years ago this department began to collect specimens of rubber. At present the United States buys annually $30,000,000 worth of rubber, but the outlook is that we will now be able to raise in our new possessions every bit of the product needed. It will be produced in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and the result will be that people using the commodity will be able to save thousands of dollars in its purchase.

"Then there is the success of macaroni wheats to be considered. The macaroni which we have been manufacturing here in the past is not quite equal to the Italian product, but we are on the right track, and it will not be long before we will be able to produce a grade that will be superior to that imported from Europe. The semi-arid regions of our country are adapted to the growth of macaroni wheat, and all of the 15,000,000 pounds of the product which we now consume and which comes mainly from Italy will be shortly grown upon home ground.

"As for spices our new possessions will furnish us with an abundant quantity as soon as we can get the machinery of their production in full operation.

"There is no doubt that this country within a few months will be in a position to ignore every other nation on the globe in the matter of food products. We will produce within our own domain everything that goes upon our table and upon our backs. We will then be commercially and industrially, almost independent of the other nations of the world. Hence any trade combination which may be effected against us will count for nothing. Whenever we get ready we can come pretty near starving any other nation. Therefore an effective combination against us will be an impossibility."

Both a Tension and Torsion Strain.

With American steelmakers underbidding British manufacturers for delivery in the British steel district the Anglo-American unity, says the Pittsburg Times, gets another shock.

AN ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE

Career of Jacob S. Rogers, the Famous Locomotive Builder.

Jacob S. Rogers, famous builder of locomotives and one of the wealthiest citizens of New Jersey, who died in the Union League club in New York city, was one of the most eccentric characters New York has known. If his often expressed wishes are followed, there will be no funeral ceremony. Having few intimate friends and fewer relatives, he felt that any show of grief because of his death would be hypocritical, and he despised hypocrisy.

Secretive to a remarkable degree, Mr. Rogers never let it be known, even approximately, how much he was worth, says the New York Herald. Many estimated his wealth at $50,000,000. More conservative persons divided that amount by ten. Jacob S. Rogers, who was born in 1824, succeeded in 1856 to the locomotive business his father, Thomas Rogers, had built up in Paterson after constructing the first locomotive made in America. Jacob Rogers retired in 1891, leaving the management to R. S. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes died two years ago, and then Mr. Rogers astonished the world, and Paterson in particular, by announcing that he would close the Rogers Locomotive works when outstanding contracts were filled. Remonstrance meetings were held, and Mr. Rogers was asked to reconsider. It was pointed out to him that he would throw 2,000 men out of employment. His reply was characteristic.

"I have paid them for their work," he said, "and I am under no obligation to them. As for Paterson, I care nothing. The works are mine, and I will close them."

And he did. Then it was proposed to Mr. Rogers that he should sell the works. His requirements were so great, however, that no offer was made. Next Mr. Rogers asked the courts to name a receiver for the Rogers Locomotive works. This was done, and the receiver sold them to Elliott S. Smith and F. P. Holran of New York city for $602,000.

Mr. Rogers said that he had at that time never sold anything but locomotives and butter, and he told the truth. He invested in securities and did not sell them. If the securities were forced to a fictitious value, Jacob Rogers paid no attention. He bought much real estate that has increased in value, and he has never sold. That is why the extent of his fortune is a mystery.

At Pompton he owned a stock farm of many hundreds of acres, where he raised blooded cattle, thoroughbred horses and maintained extensive game preserves. Butter making was his hobby. He sold the product of his dairy at 40 cents a pound—never varying. When the demand for it grew, he was offered a larger price. His reply was that butter such as he made was worth 40 cents a pound and no more.

He never married, and his only relatives are said to be nephews and nieces, sons and daughters of a brother. Mr. Rogers was possessed of many habits which excited comment in Paterson. He was very close mouthed about his personal business. The only confidence in that regard that he is said to have intrusted to a friend was that the profit on a single locomotive was $1,000.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The English Stroke Won, Says Expert Nickalls.

Vivian Nickalls, the rowing expert, writing in the New York World about the university boat race on the Hudson, says:

The big race was one of the most magnificent exhibitions of pluck and skill that I ever witnessed. Cornell's long English stroke won. I felt sure it would before the crews had gone half a mile from the start. Cornell has the long body swing for the catch and an almost equally long swing of the body back at the finish that Courtney learned when he brought his crew to Henley in 1895. The Cornell crew, Yale and Harvard all row the English stroke.

Columbia's splendid crew are as plucky a lot of men as ever rowed together. It is an honor to know such men. They were well together and rowed well all the way. With all deference to Hanlan, who, as everybody knows, is a magician with the sculls, the crew rowed too much like eight scullers, doing the work with the arms and legs and not enough with the body swing. Had the style of stroke in the two boats been exchanged Columbia would have beaten Cornell by a larger margin than that of the winning crew.

The tide is so much swifter at Poughkeepsie that a comparison of the other day's 18m. 53 1-5s. with the 23m. 15s. of Yale at New London is hardly fair. I should like to see Yale and Cornell race.

Comparing the Cornell crew with Oxford or Cambridge of this year, I still feel that our home crews are the faster. The men are older, stronger, better watermen, and they have mastered the long body swing that brings success.

Shorter Hours of Labor.

Three of the largest shoe manufacturing firms in Plymouth county have agreed to ask their employees to work but 54 hours a week during the summer, says the Boston Advertiser. Two of these firms have decided also to follow the same schedule throughout the year.

To Be Taken With a Grain of Salt.

Let none worry about the salt trust. We can economize on salt, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. One of the largest and healthiest persons in the world grew up without it and has an aversion for it. Ella Ewing, the Missouri giantess, eats no salt.

Dangling From Lariats

How Americans Surveyed A Railroad In the Andes

P. H. Ashmead, one of a party of American engineers who for three years have been building a railroad in the Andes mountains, has recently returned to New York from Ecuador. Telling of some of his experiences the other day, he said:

"Early one morning in January, 1899, we started to cut our way up the mountain side to run the line through the summit of Panza pass. Cane, roots, tangled vines, moss and loose bowlders all lay before us, with the side of the mountain almost sheer above us.

"For a couple of hours we tunneled through the rank vegetation up that mountain, cutting holes just large enough to crawl through, until we reached the elevation at which we ran the line. A couple of years from now when I glide in a parlor car through Panza pass I shall think of that January climb back in 1899. It is a thing that American engineers should be proud of professionally, for the Guayaquil and Quito railway shows pretty accurately just how much better are American engineers than the Italians, French and Spaniards, who gave it up when they reached the tough places.

"When we began the real surveying of the day, I had plenty of sensations. As a last resort I am qualified to pose

SURVEYING IN THE ANDES.

as the human fly, for I went up vertical cliffs 80 feet high that morning clinging to vines. One of life's little ironies in Ecuador is the fact that every vine which is looped over a cliff just where a man has to grab it is covered with thorns. A live wire is pleasant handling beside some of the vines to which I clung that day. Our macheteros needed no vines. They could dig in their toes and climb a New York skyscraper. When all else failed, old Miguel Vien, the leader of the peons, sauntered up a precipice and drew me up by a rawhide rope.

"The five cadets who have just gone to join our engineers will find their scaling drill the best part of their West Point education. Their work under Major Harman will be a better course than that Colonel Mills could put up for them. They will see the daring skill of former army men spike down a solidly built railroad where the old Indian trails have curved for centuries. They will see a wonderful treasure chest pried open by a railroad such as no man dreamed was possible a few years ago. I thought of what was to be when I was swinging at the end of a rawhide lariat squinting through my instrument and hoping Miguel had thought to stuff his poncho under the rope where it chafed on the edge of the cliff.

"It was noon when we reached a place where a landslide had come whooping down the mountain a year or two ago. It had left a smooth shoot about 60 feet wide, wiping out all vegetation and heaping up in the valley half a mile below. We had to cross that smooth slope somehow, so Miguel began digging footholes with his machete.

"The slide had hardened on its surface through the action of the weather, but Miguel managed to notch it so I could creep across, humming that sweet old song, 'I Would Not Live Alway.' The peons came skipping across, admiring the scenery, half a mile straight down. Having placed my stake, I nudged back to my transit. Just for curiosity I estimated the angle of that slide. It was 50 degrees of a slope and smooth. Miguel started across to act as head rodsman.

"Now, the footholds had worked soft under our weight, and Miguel hardly had started before the niche on which he was resting his weight crumbled beneath him. A small bowlder came bolting out, and the whole shooting match started down grade without further notice. Clear across the slide went on its way rejoicing, breaking off neatly in the line of the notches made by the machetes.

"Miguel threw himself back as he felt the ground slip from under him, and by some fortunate chance his poncho caught on a gnarled root that was firmly imbedded in the part of the landslide that had broken away. It tightened about his neck and held him. Some of the macheteros came running up, and we rescued him in a half strangled condition.

"Meanwhile I was jotting down the sight I had taken during the excitement. After Miguel had become restored to equilibrium again we went a couple of hundred feet farther up and nicked the slide again. Miguel went across as coolly as ever."

Noble Heroism At a Hotel Fire

When the fire broke out in the Newhall hotel, Milwaukee, on the morning of Jan. 10, 1883, it enveloped the old trap in a mass of flames in five minutes. Herman Stauss, a city fireman, saw at a glance that there was one way and one way only to save the women there penned in by the flames. He went to the roof of a building directly across an alley from the Newhall. The thought of the possibility of saving the servants had struck George Wells, an onlooker at the fire, the same moment that it had come to the department member. Wells and Stauss met on the roof. They had secured a heavy ladder, almost too heavy for them to handle, but no other help at that moment was at hand. By a mighty effort they raised the ladder in the air, and then, directing its upper end as well as they could, they let it crash outward and downward through the sash, frame and glass of a window in the hall where the imprisoned and almost suffocated servants were. The end which rested on the roof had an insecure hold. The working of the ladder six inches outward would have caused it to fall to the pavement, 70 feet below. Wells threw himself prone on the roof and, grasping a round of the ladder, made an anchor of himself, while Stauss, with swaying body, walked across the precarious bridge into the burning building. There he grasped a woman who, crazed with fright, fought him who would save her like a tigress. Stauss grappled with her and, pinning her arms, carried her back across the rocking bridge to safety.

Stauss was exhausted. He threw himself on the roof and took Wells' place as anchor. Then Wells, without the training of the experienced fireman and thinking only of the imprisoned and slowly perishing creatures beyond, made the perilous trip. He brought back a woman. She struggled from his arms just as he was about to reach the safety place. He fell to the ladder and, with an almost superhuman effort, regrasped his burden by the arms. She swung like a pendulum below the ladder, held from above by a strong but slowly relaxing grip. Stauss left the end of the ladder to care for itself and crawled out to the rescue. The swaying of that frail bridge threatened every moment to dislodge the end and precipitate two men and a woman to death. Neither of the heroes could afterward explain how it was that he succeeded in getting his helpless burden and himself back to safety.

Crocodile Goes Over Niagara Falls

For the first time on record a living creature has passed over Niagara falls and lived. This record breaker is an Egyptian crocodile named Ptolemy and is the property of Mr. Frank C. Bostock, who has a zoological exhibition at the Pan-American exposition. The crocodile was put into the water at Navy island, on the Canadian side.

The current carried him on the American side of the falls. In 12 minutes after he was started on his journey Ptolemy swept over the mighty cataract. At this moment even Ptolemy was aroused out of his habitual calmness. With a mighty effort he raised himself partly out of the water and waved his arms wildly in the air. He opened his mighty jaws and closed them with a snap of despair. Then he passed over the falls.

Ptolemy went into the river at 3.30 o'clock. When an hour had passed and there was no evidence of his appearance below the falls, even Mr. Bostock lost hope.

Pickets had been stationed along the river below the falls to watch for his reappearance, but nothing was seen. It was close to 5 o'clock when Joey, the crocodile's trainer, saw something animate in the river. He gave a peculiar whistle which he used at the zoo to attract Ptolemy's attention, but there was no responsive movement.

But the eddies brought him nearer, and five minutes later it was evident that he heard the whistle and recognized it. One swift eddy caught and carried him out into the stream again, but a few powerful strokes of the tail sent the crocodile to the river bank.

Two Boy Heroes of Arizona

Each Has Captured, Unaided, Notorious Desperadoes

The "boy scouts" of Arizona, Dick and Alfred Boscha, 14 and 15 years of age, have shown the nerve and fearlessness of the most celebrated man hunters in the territory and have also achieved fame as Indian trailers and fighters.

Each has made, unaided, remarkable captures of desperate outlaws, and each has to his credit deeds of daring of which many a veteran border resident might be justly proud.

President McKinley has praised Dick Boscha for his splendid courage in delivering a criminal into the hands of justice.

When the members of the presidential party went west, they visited the great Congress mine in Arizona. Among the spectators was Dick. Upon learning the boy scout's record the president summoned him. For the first time in his young life the lad turned pale and trembled in his knees. Fighting Indians and chasing outlaws were easy, but to approach the president of the United States was quite a different matter.

The chief executive took him kindly by his little sunburned hand and smiled into the big black eyes turned bashfully toward his own.

"My boy," he said, "I have learned of your manly bravery in helping the Arizona officers. I hope to hear of you some day as a sheriff of the county in which you have done such good work. I am sorry that your brother is not here today with you."

Small of stature and with simple, childlike faces and manners, these bold lads have accompanied their father, Pete Boscha, deputy sheriff at Congress, A. T., on the most perilous expeditions and criminal hunts, never flinching in their duties and braving leaden missiles from ambush with the impunity of boys engaged in snowballing.

They began their crusade against sanguinary Indians and desperadoes more than two years ago, but they began the practice of pistols and rifles at an age when the ordinary lad mounts his first hobbyhorse. It was with fear and trembling that their mother at first saw her precocious boys handle firearms with the ease of veteran cow punchers, but her expostulations were of no avail.

Pistol practicing became a juvenile fad in the pueblo, and while posses of Casa Grande citizens were in the mountains pursuing bloodthirsty criminals a company of village lads who would not be kept in school were roaming about the mountain fastnesses attempting to emulate their fathers in the pursuit of less dangerous quarry. For marksmanship the two Boscha boys outrivaled everything in the community. Alfred lodged the bullets of his rifle in the heart of many a deer, while his younger brother astonished the frontier characters by destroying the spots on a faro card fastened 20 paces away on the wall of a gambling house.

PRAISED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Several members of that unique company of juvenile guards subsequently developed into outlaws who terrorized certain sections of Arizona. Burt Alvord and Billy Stiles, the notorious train robbers and murderers, whose daredevil band has just been broken up, were older members of the Casa Grande band. Their career since then has been one of killing and plundering, but the Boscha boys adopted a widely different course.

Following in the path of their father, without remuneration or other compensation than the excitement and amusement afforded, the two boys constituted themselves keepers of the peace, and when the family moved into the Weaver district near the Congress mine they launched their careers as man hunters under a hail of bullets.

"I can't remember when I didn't want to kill Indians and bad men," said young Dick Boscha. "When I got my pistols, I used to shoot at tin cans and beer bottles. I would hunt jack rabbits too. Then my father took me and my brother with him when we trailed three Indians that had murdered some squaws. We could ride horses as well as the men, and we helped them to trail because our eyes were better. We were never afraid. My mother most always wants us to stay at home, but my father says he trailed outlaws for 25 years and never got wounded by a bullet. Alfred and me want to be sheriff some day."

The boys are both very much undersized. Although their swarthy complexions indicate a liberal flow of Latin blood in their veins, they speak the English language with more fluency than French or Mexican, the languages of the father and mother, and frequently they have entertained American visitors with their experiences and tales of hairbreadth escapes.

President McKinley in his trip to the Congress mine recently heard of the wonderful achievements of the youths and called to Dick, who was pointed out as one of the lads assiduously following the president and his cabinet

CAPTURED A DESPERADO.

officers along the trail leading over the Congress mountains to the workings. The president placed his hand on the lad's tousled head and complimented him on his bravery.

A few moments later the boy was posing at Secretary Cortelyou's suggestion with the president and several distinguished members of the party before an array of artists on the rock ribbed side of the mountain. He modestly took the hands of the statesmen as they filed by him and retired to his mountain home. He had ridden hard over the mountain to see the chief magistrate, of whom he heard but meager mention during his life of isolation.

Alfred Boscha first distinguished himself two years ago by the capture of Simora Garcia, a notorious Mexican desperado. Garcia had made love to a pretty young bride and alienated her affections from her husband, Manuel Valdez, a warm blooded son of Mexico. Garcia and the wronged man fought a sensational duel in the mountains near Congress by prearrangement. Both were wounded, but the wronged husband fell a victim to the skill of his hated enemy, and the latter made for his mountain rendezvous to join his companions and plan for the capture of the young widow. Sheriff John Munds of Yavapai county, Deputy Sheriff Pete Boscha and his two sons started in pursuit of the bandit and after following the trail for some distance separated. Several days later Alfred encountered the duelist in a lonely canyon and succeeded in getting the "drop" on him.

Garcia surveyed the dwarfed and youthful figure before him with considerable amusement and laughed at the boy's assertion that he was under arrest. He reached for his gun, when young Boscha opened fire, clipping off one of Garcia's ears and sending two bullets through his hat. This was convincing proof of Alfred's aim, and the bandit surrendered himself unconditionally. The boy instructed his stalwart captive to ride in front of him and his horse, and in this way they rode to the camp of Congress, where the boy's fearless deed created surprise and won for him universal praise.

A few months later Dick Boscha was the hero of a capture equally remarkable. Vicente Ortego and two others cut the throat of an Italian and robbed him of considerable gold dust. The lad trailed the murderer over precipitous mountains and in several days returned with him triumphantly. Ortego is now serving a life sentence in prison at Yuma for his crimes.

The Weaver district, where the Boschas live, is the heart of what once constituted the Bad Lands of Arizona. Old Geronimo, at the head of the most sanguinary band of Indians in existence, infested the Rich Hill mountains and the Weaver and Blue Tank districts, firing settlers' cabins, murdering, plundering, robbing stages and bullion trains and creating a reign of terror that will live in history.

A number of wild Indians still roam over the old camping grounds, causing more or less alarm at times. A few months ago a small band of Apaches engaged in a wholesale slaughter of wild game and worked themselves finally into a frenzy that threatened the safety of remote settlers. A chase was begun by a posse headed by Officer Boscha. The lads played a prominent part in the running fight that ensued, in which several redskins were killed and members of the pursuing party wounded.

This is the last engagement in which the two boys have plunged into the thickest danger with a show of valor that has made some Indian fighters famous and which has won for them the title of "the boy scouts," and both are eager for more encounters of the same sort.

A GOOD FIRE FIGHTER.

Chicago's New Chief Has Had Forty Years of Experience.

For the first time in 22 years Chicago has a new fire chief. Since 1879 Chief Swenie has held the office, but Swenie is an old man, and he has reluctantly resigned. There was but one logical successor to the old veteran. Mayor Harrison has, in the opinion of leading Chicagoans, rewarded the right man in promoting William H. Musham, since [illegible] first assistant marshal of the Windy City contingent of "the bravest army in the world."

As may be gathered from the fact that he has been connected with fire fighting for more than 40 years, Chief Musham is a fireman of skill and experience. He is a native of Chicago and was born in 1842. He was trained at the carpenter's bench and joined the old volunteer firemen of Chicago at 16. He ran to many a fire in Chicago's early days before joining the paid fire department in 1861. Until 1865 Fireman Musham did yeoman service. Then he went to Philadelphia, but returned in a year. That twelvemonth is the only time during his long term of service that Musham was not connected with the Chicago department.

CHIEF WILLIAM H. MUSHAM.

In 1866 Chief Musham rejoined the fire fighting force of the Windy City and served well during the holocaust of 1871. For his bravery and ability then the board of fire commissioners made him third assistant marshal. Shortly after Swenie became chief, Marshal Musham became his first assistant and logical successor.

Chief Musham is, as of necessity in his vocation, a man of skill, daring and courage. Although his escapes from instant death or lifelong disablement have been many and innumerable and he has faced death in many varied forms, he has escaped without the breaking of a bone. His good luck is almost proverbial in the Chicago department. At a fire in 1885 Musham stood between two firemen when they were instantly killed by falling debris. He was swept into the river by a strong wind in 1894 when an officer of the fireboat was blown on live coals and burned to death. His career abounds in such incidents.

He has not escaped without injury, however. In 1897 fire and explosion did much harm to Chief Musham, not, however, permanently impairing his strength or usefulness. At the great fire in the Manufactures building at the Columbian exposition Chief Musham was lost for a time and was thought dead. Naturally he has been the means of saving many lives from destruction.

Chief Musham is a strict disciplinarian, although kindly by nature. His best field is the equipment of the department, and he expects the men to keep it in first class condition. "He is a superior who wants to see every button on every uniform and every screw on every wagon and engine bright all the time," says a recent report.

STRAW HATS FOR HORSES.

Humane Measure to Protect Them From the Sun.

Drivers who are apt to forget that during the heated term horses suffer severely from exposure to the sun should visit New York as soon as possible. They can see there horses covered with the latest thing in equine headgear. New York horses wearing the new straw hats certainly look and are a great deal more comfortable than their unbonneted mates, albeit the hats lend to them a somewhat rakish or coquettish appearance.

This is the second summer that horses have worn straw hats in New York. The

NEW YORK TRUCK HORSES WEARING STRAW HATS.

hats are certainly humane, they save horseflesh, and the public is becoming used to the idea. In appearance the hats resemble the new straw hat that is so popular among men this summer. The radical difference, of course, is in the two holes cut for the introduction of the horse's ears. These orifices are lined with flannel to prevent chafing, and the hats are tied "sunbonnet" fashion to the bridle. The introduction of the hat in New York is due to the efforts of the president of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who saw it in use in Paris.

Mistake Somewhere.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am, but your account is overdrawn."

"Dear me! Why, I've got a whole lot of checks left."—Exchange.

OPENINGS FOR DAIRIES.

Good Butter and Milk Needed In Cuba and Porto Rico.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN DEALERS.

Department of Agriculture Expert Who Has Toured the Islands Reports That Dairymen Could Reap Rich Profits Either by Building Dairies or Shipping American Butter There.

American butter and cheese promise to find a lucrative market in Porto Rico and Cuba, says the Washington Post. Through the efforts of the dairy division of the department of agriculture our dairy products have been introduced in both islands, and already there is a great demand for them. Mr. Richmond A. Pearson, assistant chief of the dairy division, has just returned from a tour of the two islands. He traveled over both islands and made a thorough investigation of dairy conditions. Mr. Pearson believes that Porto Rico and Cuba furnish a fertile field for American dairymen to invade and that within a short time the islands will prove excellent markets for our dairy products.

At present no butter of consequence is churned in either of the islands. Indeed butter is a rather scarce article and is generally used only by Americans who reside there. Among the *poorer* classes of native Porto Ricans a very inferior quality of butter is used to some extent. It is mostly imported from Denmark, and its quality can be judged from the fact that it is sold for from 10 to 15 cents a pound.

Other butter is imported from Denmark, France, Spain and Italy which is of better quality, but even it is very much off flavor and would not be considered fit for use by Americans in the United States. All the butter imported is shipped in tin cans and necessarily becomes rancid. Some of the French butter is sold for as much as 75 cents a pound, and it does not begin to compare with the American product. Some brands of Danish butter bring 50 cents a pound, and the Spanish and Italian product is sold for 30 and 40 cents per pound.

American butter could be shipped to both islands and sold at a profit for 40 and 45 cents a pound.

"I am confident that the American butter would soon displace all other butters both in Cuba and Porto Rico," said Mr. Pearson. "I found that the Porto Ricans were anxious to try our butter, and all seemed at once to fall in love with it."

The American product has one great advantage over foreign butters, in that the tax upon it is only nine-tenths of a cent per pound, whereas all other foreign butters are taxed at the rate of 6 cents per pound. In Cuba American butter has to pay the same tax as other countries, 3 cents per pound.

There is no general use of butter on the tables of native Porto Ricans at the present time, and it would require some patience and time to educate them, although they evince a natural taste for it. Mr. Pearson while on the island received several shipments of fresh butter, and although the heat was intense the butter remained sweet and good, but of course it softened to some extent. This is a point of great advantage that the American product has over the other butters, as the latter soon become rancid after being exposed to the heat.

No butter is made in either Cuba or Porto Rico at the present time, principally because there are no cold springs in which to keep the milk and also because of the very high price of ice. Mr. Pearson believes it is possible to make a good quality of butter in the islands and that within a few years the inhabitants will be making their own butter. There are localities in Porto Rico and Cuba where the pasturage is excellent, and dairy farms could be established thereon that would prove profitable. Mr. Pearson thinks that even now a creamery could be profitably established, as it could build its own ice plant and thereby reduce the cost of the ice. The cows of the islands have not been bred for giving milk, but notwithstanding this the quality of the milk is very good. While traveling on the islands Mr. Pearson received many complaints as to the milk, and in order to satisfy himself he had a cow milked in his presence, when he discovered that instead of drawing all the milk from the udder of the cow the milker would allow a good portion of it to remain, which was saved for the nourishment of the calf that was nearly always present with the cow. As the last milk drawn from the udder of a cow is always the richest, the general poor quality of the milk on the two islands was at once apparent.

There are no regular dairies such as we have in the United States, and a purveyor of milk is usually the owner of but one cow, which he drives from house to house, delivering the milk fresh from the cow's udder. It is a common sight to see a cow being milked in front of a fashionable residence. The people have learned to believe that in order to be fresh the milk must be warm, and therefore when procured fresh from the cow it is of course pure and sweet. The natives would become at once suspicious of milk that had been chilled and would conclude that prepared or adulterated milk was being sold to them. American dairymen would therefore have to exercise some patience before they could secure a profitable trade.

Mr. Pearson believes that better milk could easily be produced if some American bred cows were taken to the islands, as the cows there at present, while of good size, have been bred for work and not for milking. Even with this disadvantage, however, the milk given is of a good quality, and it will compare favorably with that of some sections of the United States.

The manufacture of cheese could be carried on with profit at the present time, as it is not necessary to keep the milk ice cold. The climate is not at all unfavorable for cheesemaking, and a good quality of the article could be made in any portion of the two islands. At present all the cheese used is imported and comes from the same countries generally as those from which butter is imported. The United States exports some cheese to the islands, but its market could be greatly increased, and the same conditions exist in regard to it as to butter. The natives seemed to be very fond of the cheese, and Mr. Pearson states that we can as easily control the entire market in that product as we can in butter. However, the manufacture of cheese affords a better opportunity for the establishment of a factory than a creamery would. There is a chance awaiting American brains and capital in this line.

Chickens are plentiful in both islands, but they are small in size, and their eggs are almost as small as pigeon eggs. The breed could be greatly improved, and a poultry farm would doubtless prove profitable in either island.

A VICTOR HUGO MUSEUM.

Frenchman's Interesting Proposal to Honor the Illustrious Author.

An interesting proposal to create a Victor Hugo museum was made to the Paris municipal council the other day by M. Paul Meurice, who was for so long associated with the illustrious French author, says the London Standard. In a letter addressed to the council M. Paul Meurice offers to give the city Victor Hugo's house on the Place des Vosges. "Great Britain," he wrote, "has Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon. Germany has Goethe's house at Frankfort. In the name of Victor Hugo's grandchildren and in my own I beg to offer to Paris, to give to France, Victor Hugo's house. This house would be a museum, the most precious object of which would be the work drawn, painted and sculptured by Victor Hugo himself. Over 500 drawings and water colors would be united. One of the rooms would be entirely decorated with flowers and figures sculptured and painted by him in the most charming and most rare taste. To the personal work of the poet a collection of pictures and drawings inspired by his poems could be added, with a library of his works and a collection of engravings. Finally George and Jeanne would reconstitute Victor Hugo's house, the room of the Avenue d'Eylau, with the bed upon which he died, his work table, etc."

M. Meurice offers to place a sum of 50,000 francs at the disposition of the city to carry out this work. He adds that Victor Hugo's centenary will be celebrated in February of next year, when a monument to him will be inaugurated, and he thinks that Victor Hugo's house might be opened on the same day. The Comedie Francaise at night would play "Les Burgraves," and, declares M. Meurice enthusiastically, it would be a historical and poetical day which would honor Victor Hugo, Paris and France.

DIGGING FOR HIDDEN GOLD.

People of Money Island Searching For Kidd's Treasure.

The entire population of Money Island, one of the Thimble group, which lies a mile and a half offshore, are digging up the shores of the island in quest of treasure believed to have been buried by old buccaneer Captain Kidd, says a dispatch from Stony Creek, Conn., to the Philadelphia Press.

Mike Luchia, for 30 years a sailor, dreamed that he saw himself digging in the sand at the entrance to the tide washed cavern which is known as Kidd's cave, and he saw himself in the act of raising a heavy chest from the sands. So, bright and early in the morning, when the tide was low, he went out with pick and shovel. When five feet down, he came to some pieces of rotten plank, a bit of rusted iron, which might once have been a staple, and some curious, blackened disks of metal. These he threw aside, digging the harder that he might reach the chest before the rising tide drove him from his work. Finally he was forced to throw down his spade. He clambered out of his excavation, eying the rotten bit of wood and the blackened disks contemptuously. Eight of them, as nearly as he can remember, he threw into the sea. The others he slipped into his pocket and returned to the Davis home. Mike showed his find to Dr. Frederick Russell Jacobs, an instructor in the Philadelphia Dental college, who declared the coins to be Spanish doubloons.

Painting Black Eyes.

"The painting of blackened eyes, of which you hear little nowadays," said a man of experience, "is so well established a business now that it does not even need advertising. A sign which I just passed aroused memories of earlier days within me. It was merely the name of a man who does this kind of painting, with the brief announcement, 'Black Eyes Painted.'

"Some years ago such a simple statement was not enough to enable one in that business to live. The artist whose calling this sign declared is the same man who some years back used to have a place on the avenue farther west, and in front of that old office he used to have an expansive and gorgeous sign which told his accomplishments in the phraseology which the only Tody Hamilton after perfected in describing the charms of the best that Barnum offered."—New York Sun.

THE SULTAN AT HOME.

Something About the Private Life of Turkey's Ruler.

FEARS DARKNESS LIKE A CHILD.

Apartments of Abdul Hamid II, Whose Government Has at Last Satisfactorily Settled the American Indemnity Claims, Are Brilliantly Lighted as Soon as the Light Falls.

Now that the long standing controversy with Turkey over American indemnity claims has been settled satisfactorily to the state department at Washington by the payment of $95,000 to Mr. Leishman, the United States minister at Constantinople, the following facts about the sultan's private life, taken from a little work recently issued in Paris under the title of "Abdul Hamid II," are of timely interest. We have reasons for believing its statements to be authentic, says the London Daily News.

The sultan of Turkey and his surroundings have become perforce a little "westernized" on the surface. The ladies of the palace make use of Parisian dress materials. The commander of the faithful buys the latest invented guns for the armory of the Yildiz kiosk. But beneath the skin there is no more of civilization, as we understand it, than ever there was. The royal income, for example, which is one of the largest in Europe, is collected by oriental methods and subject to oriental pilferings. "Let them steal so long as they serve me," is the imperial motto, and so long as the minister or courtier does not make himself so obtrusively rich as to invite the jealous scrutiny of the ruler he is free to make his profit from either public or private purses.

The personal life of Abdul Hamid, however, is one of the most striking illustrations of this phenomenon of a light veneer of western habit overlaying a score of things totally oriental. A tyranny is the natural system of polity in the east, and in Turkey it is not dissembled. But the personal existence of the tyrant is passed in doing eastern things in a western way. Among the most important of the sultan's labors is the hearing of the reports of his spies in all parts of Europe, but newspaper cuttings are the form of information with which he most likes them to furnish him. His staff of secretaries is large enough for the most hard worked and devoted guardian of the state, but they are principally employed, and incessantly, too, with the private concerns, whims, suspicions and fancies of their master. Tireless as his activity is, and careful as he is of each moment of time, very little of his energy is directed toward national affairs, and public business is nowhere more delayed and neglected than under this busy ruler.

Concerts, plays and cinematograph entertainments are favorite means with the sultan of dispelling the cares of a throne, as they are with most crowned heads. The services of his own dramatic and operatic troupes are often in request, and any company that may be visiting Constantinople is usually commanded to favor him with a private performance. But it is characteristic of the eastern notion of royal dignity that all mention of these entertainments is strictly forbidden in the Turkish press, and it is rare that any one outside the family of the sultan is invited to witness them.

It is said that he habitually drinks some cordial before receiving embassadors and visitors in order to give a temporary brilliance to his eyes and complexion, for the "Sick Man" cannot bear to be thought an invalid and has never yet allowed his severest attacks of illness to be publicly announced. He even goes so far as to doctor himself for most of his ailments. The pitiable state of his nerves makes the night a recurring terror to him. He fears darkness like a child, and the whole of the apartments occupied by him, with the surrounding gardens, are brilliantly lighted up from the moment the light falls. Silence, too, is terrible to him, and he can only sleep with the noise of his guard tramping before the palace in his ears. From his sleep he will start up to summon an interpreter for a dream or to go out and sweep the horizon with strong glasses. Usually he is sent with difficulty to sleep by the reading aloud of his brother or a favorite servant. Next to the reports of his spies, the literature that appeals most strongly to his taste is that of the sensational novel, and the more horror there is to stimulate a morbid taste the better is he pleased. It is characteristic of him that the only sport in which he excels is rifle and pistol practice. At this he could show the way to most men.

These are a few of the details regarding the life of Abdul Hamid which we have gathered from the work of Adossides Bey. He has no cause to love the sultan, whose persecution of the young Turks drove him from his country, but we believe his account to be faithful, and we have selected only such matter as seemed unlikely to be tinged by prejudice.

Chinese Go Slow.

Professor Starr states that the educated classes of Japan are dying of brain fever due to too rapid advancement in culture. The Chinese are not suffering from any rapid assimilation of modern ideas, says the Chicago Post; hence they may be expected to die of old age.

Largest of Prisons.

France's new prison at Fresnes, some eight miles from Paris, is the largest in the world.

CAREER OF THE YOUNGERS.

How They Were Associated With Jesse James After the War.

Thomas Coleman, better known as Cole Younger, and his brother James, paroled by the Minnesota state board of pardons the other day, were members of the James band of bandits which terrorized the southwest at the close of the civil war, says a St. Louis dispatch to the New York Tribune. They were born in Jackson county, Mo., and are the sons of Colonel Henry M. Younger, one of the pioneers of Missouri and among its most prominent and wealthiest citizens. They served with a guerrilla band in the civil war and after the surrender of Lee did not accept the situation, but allied themselves with the James boys and started on a career of rapine and robbery, bank and train robbing being their specialties.

In 1876, the hunt being too hot for them in the southwest, the Youngers—Cole, James and Bob—with Jesse and Frank James, raided a bank at Northfield, Minn. In this attempt, which proved fruitless, the cashier and several citizens who attempted to interfere with the robbery were shot to death by the bandits. The hue and cry was started, and the Younger boys were finally captured. The James boys succeeded in getting away after a running fight extending over several states and took refuge in Mexico, where they remained in hiding for some time. The Younger boys were immediately placed on trial, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the Stillwater penitentiary for life. Bob died in prison, and Cole and Jim wore the stripes until the other day.

Jesse James was assassinated a few years later by Bob Ford, a member of his gang, and his brother Frank shortly afterward surrendered to the Missouri authorities, and to him was granted a pardon by then Governor Crittenden, who, rightly or wrongly, had always been blamed for the assassination of Jesse. By the terms of the parole the Youngers must remain in Minnesota and report at stated intervals to the authorities. Frank James, the last of these noted bandits, is an employee of the Delmar race track. At the last session of the legislature he was a candidate for doorkeeper, but was turned down by his friends.

WASHINGTON'S KIN TO MEET

Members of Ball Family to Hold Reunion at Keuka Park, N. Y.

Descendants of Edward Ball of Bradford, Conn., who are blood relations of George Washington, will hold a reunion at Keuka Park, N. Y., on Aug. 27, 28 and 29, says the New York World. Circulars were sent to the many members of the family all over the United States, and a big gathering is expected. Many of the Ball tribe now live in the Oranges.

The main object of the gathering is to establish beyond all doubt the relation between the New England Balls and the Virginia Balls, who were Washington's cousins. Frederick C. Ball of Cleveland, who issues the call for the assembly, has compiled a booklet on the family's record, and in it the similarity of arms of the two families is illustrated.

"My great-grandfather, Timothy Ball, and George Washington," said Mr. Ball, "were second cousins. Washington when at Morristown was often at Timothy Ball's, and while there he used to have his horse stabled in the basement to avoid detection by the Tories. The Timothy Ball homestead, built in 1743, is still standing on the Ridgewood road, near South Orange, N. J."

At the Ball gathering there will be songs and addresses. President George H. Ball of Keuka college will welcome the Balls from all over the land. Miss Clara E. Ball of Hanover, N. J., will furnish information to all who may desire to attend.

Not Worth the Candle.

England cannot help reflecting, says the Washington Star, that the South African affair is a very small war for the money.

The Battle of the Yatches.

[The following doggerel was printed in "Cruikshank's Comic Almanac" for 1852, the year following the original race for the America's cup.]

O weep, ye British sailors,
Above or under hatches,
Here's Yankee Doodle's been and come
And beat our crackest yatches!
They started all to run a race
And were well timed with watches;
But, oh, they never had no chance,
Had any of our yatches!

The Yankee she delayed at first,
Says they, "She'll never catch us,"
And bung up their tarpaulin hats,
The owners of the yatches!
But presently she walked along;
"Oh, dear," says they, "she'll match us!"
And stuck on their tarpaulin hats,
The owners of the yatches!

Then deep we blows along the sea
The Yankee scarcely scratches
And cracks on every stitch of sail
Upon our staggering yatches,
But one by one she passes on,
While bitterly we watches
And others imprecations on
The builders of our yatches.

And now she's quite hull down ahead,
Her sails like little patches;
For sand, barges and colliers we
May sell our boasted yatches.
We faintly hears the clubhouse gun;
The silver cup she snatches,
And all the English clubs are done,
The English club of yatches!

They say she didn't go by wind,
But wheels and springs and ratchets,
And that's the way she weathered on
Our quickest going yatches;
But there's all lies, I'm bound to say,
Although they're told by batches;
'Twas build of hull and cut of sail
That did for all our yatches.

But novelty, I hear them say,
Some novelty still hatches;
The Yankee yatch the keels will lay
Of many new club yatches,
And then we'll challenge Yankeeland,
From Boston bay to Natches,
To run their crackest craft ag'in
Our spick and span new yatches.
—Reprinted in Forest and Stream.

NEW IDEA IN IRRIGATION

Successful Scheme of a Texas Landowner.

HE USES TWO ARTESIAN WELLS.

Runs the Water Around, but Not on, His Plants—F. F. Collins of San Antonio Has Rented His Property in Plots to Thrifty Belgians, Who Raise Remarkable Crops.

F. F. Collins, a prominent manufacturer of San Antonio, Tex., is trying an experiment with irrigation which promises to make the country around San Antonio a paradise for truck gardeners and farmers, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. Collins' project can hardly be called an experiment now, since its success has been demonstrated. The only difficulty in the way of any one else doing the same that he has done is the uncertainty of finding water by boring. With an artesian well Mr. Collins' performances can be duplicated by any one.

He has a ranch about five miles from San Antonio upon which he bored two wells, striking a good flow of water at a depth of 850 feet. He divided 150 acres into tracts of 12½ acres each and rented them, the tenants being chiefly Belgians, who understand thoroughly the best methods of using water in the growing of vegetables and farm products.

Irrigation has been conducted here since there was a settlement, the early Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians using it with a degree of success that provided for all their wants. In modern times the old Mexican ditches have been used south of the city by Germans and Italians with success.

But their methods produced no such results that have followed Mr. Collins' experiment. He discovered the secret of "intensive cultivation" with this soil when he found that the best results could be attained if the water was never allowed to touch the plant and if as little water as possible was allowed to stand on the surface. His tenants each have a connection with the main ditch, which is supplied by the artesian wells. They cultivate their plants, corn, okra, melons, cotton, beans—in fact, everything that will grow in this country—in rows well banked up, with deep furrows between.

Each tract is given water for 55 minutes once in six days. The water is run into alternate rows for that time. It has been ascertained that all the water that will run in 55 minutes will be immediately absorbed, and none will stand on the surface. The water running into alternate furrows percolates through the dry furrow, wetting the soil around the roots thoroughly.

At a meeting of the Business Men's club Mr. Collins showed samples of the products of his farm—luscious cantaloupes, beans, peas and okra. He has cotton 12 inches high that shows from 12 to 16 squares to the plant. Corn grows luxuriantly. His tenants told the Business Men's club that the yield was worth from $100 to $500 per acre annually. They expect to gather four crops every year from it.

The report of this enterprise, just made public, has opened the eyes of the people of San Antonio, and already others are arranging to follow Mr. Collins' example. His profit is not a small one, as he is paid $20 an acre rental for all the land, his only expense being the original cost of the two wells, about $3,000. Much of the land now used for this purpose could have been leased three years ago for 50 cents an acre and could have been bought outright for from $2 to $5 an acre.

While there is some uncertainty about finding water, it has been struck in many different localities at a depth of from 800 to 1,500 feet. The greatest danger in this direction is not that water will not be found, but that it will be impregnated with minerals, making it unfit for use in irrigation.

TEMPERING COPPER.

Young Elmer McCroy Said to Have Discovered a Process.

An accidental discovery of Elmer McCroy promises to revolutionize tool manufacture throughout the world, says a Binghamton (N. Y.) dispatch to the New York Sun. For years scientists and others have been endeavoring to discover a process for tempering copper. Recently Elmer McCroy, a 17-year-old lad of Ballstead, while at work near Binghamton, made the discovery.

How it was done or what the process is will not be told until such steps have been taken as will insure to McCroy the benefits of his discovery. Friends of McCroy say that the government has a standing offer of $6,000 for the man who will furnish it with a successful formula for hardening copper, and McCroy intends to win this prize.

A Large Dredge Building.

At the Polson shipyards, Toronto, is building the largest dredge in America—the government dredge J. Israel Tarte. She will be launched in August and will be used on the lower St. Lawrence, says a Montreal dispatch to the New York Tribune. The Tarte is 150 feet long and 42 feet beam and draws 12 feet 6 inches of water. She has a well in the center, through which her suction pipe is handled. The pipe can be dropped 75 feet if necessary and is hauled up into the well when the dredge is moved. The dredge is equipped with triple expansion engines of 1,100 horsepower to operate the pipe and is capable of discharging 2,600 cubic yards of earth in an hour. The pipe is operated with a centrifugal pump 15 feet in diameter. The engines are supplied with steam by four locomotive boilers 9 feet in diameter and 20 feet long.

BOERS AT BERMUDA.

Life of the Prisoners and Their Sentiment Toward the British.

The Boer prisoners recently transported to Hamilton, Bermuda, are as a whole a fine looking lot of men. The Free Staters, who number about 800 men, have been placed on Darrell's island and the Transvaalers, a less contented crowd, whose confessed desire is to be free to fight again and who number about 130, are on Burtt's or Morgan's island, says the New York Times. The former are orderly and quiet, well mannered and many of them educated. They say they never wanted to fight, but that it was a case of "fight or be shot." They recognize also that their cause is hopeless and only desire to return to their homes to live peacefully. One of them said:

"I am a wagon maker. Before the war broke out I used to earn $10 a day at my trade. I own a farm, for which I have paid in full; at least I did own it. I suppose the British government owns it now. I was pressed into fighting. Had I refused I would have been shot. I know our cause is lost. All I want is to return to my family, my wife and my six children. I left them enough money to last them 12 months, but I have been away now for 18 months. However, I trust the British government will take care of them."

The want of occupation is the chief cause of complaint among the prisoners. They want tools, which, of course, are not allowed them. They have busied themselves in the manufacture of various souvenirs, which they readily sell, but their only tools are penknives, most of them with broken blades, and sharpened nails and pieces of wire. The local authorities have taken into consideration the matter of providing for the prisoners' amusement.

When the prisoners disembarked from the troopship the other day, crowds gathered in boats, and several persons got an opportunity to speak a few words to the Boers. One woman was accosted by a prisoner, who apologized for addressing her by saying that it was so long—18 months—since he had a chance to speak to a woman. The same woman got some souvenirs, such as carved stone brooches, mechanical toys and carved boxes, most of them bearing carved images of Mr Kruger.

Since the prisoners' occupation of the camp martial law has been proclaimed on the islands. Two gunboats guard either end, and buoys are placed to define the dead line.

BIGGEST FORT IN AMERICA.

Remarkably Strong Structure Being Erected at Halifax.

The plans for the new fortress at the mouth of the Halifax harbor have been completed by the imperial authorities, and work has been commenced, says the Halifax correspondent of the Detroit Free Press. The fortress will be much larger than the York redoubt and will be armed with the most powerful weapons.

It was the intention of the authorities to erect a fort out of the water on the principle adopted in ports in England, but after consideration it was decided to have it constructed out of the solid rock. The site selected is three miles west of Herring cove, immediately facing the water. The imperial authorities selected a large granite cliff which has a hollow in the center. The main part of the fort will be located in this hollow, with works to be constructed of cement, giving the appearance when completed of a solid cliff.

The fort will have as its principal armament 10 of the latest kind of guns, which will be of the disappearing type. These guns will be fired by instruction from a conning tower and will be worked on the system used in modern war vessels. The men handling the guns will not be exposed. They will work the guns from below, getting the sight and other directions from the conning tower. The fort will be the largest this side of the Atlantic. The work will be rushed.

THIRD RAIL INJURES EYES.

Minute Particles of Steel Fly Off and Injure the Sight of Motormen.

The advent of the third rail system in Boston has brought with it dangers to not only motormen, but also passengers on both surface and elevated cars, says the New York Sun. According to doctors and electricians, more than 20 motormen are being treated for eye trouble, the result of the minute iron particles rubbed off the third rail by the "shoe" connecting it with the train. Those treated at the Emergency and the New England Eye and Ear hospitals had minute foreign substances imbedded in the cornea.

In nearly all the cases these particles were of metal, atomic scales of angular formation, with jagged edges and points. In some cases the eyeball or its protecting cornea had the appearance of having been burned, showing that the tiny bits had been intensely hot. These motormen, according to their own statements, were employed on surface cars, with part of their routes underneath the elevated structure, and some of them said that they knew the substances struck them at the moment of the passing of trains overhead.

Yankee Fire Equipment For Manila.

Manila is to have an American fire department, says the New York Post. It will be under an American chief, and the stations will be commanded by American captains. The lieutenants and firemen will be natives. The apparatus will be American.

The census returns giving the area of various states show that the one which has the largest amount of land under water is Florida and the least, in proportion to its size, Wyoming.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by
The Dumble Pharmacy, N. Main St.
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FITS STOPPED FREE
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A Beaver's Toilet.

It is an interesting sight to watch the outlaw at his evening toilet. To begin with, instead of sitting up with his large, flat, ribbed tail protruding behind him, he tucked it forward between his hind legs and sat upon it. Then with his hand he carefully combed his long hair, using both hands at the same time. There were many places, however, that could not be reached in this way, for his arms are very short and his body very large, so he combed these otherwise inaccessible places with his hind feet, using first one and then the other. The entire operation was performed with the utmost deliberation and care and occupied more than a quarter of an hour, so that by the time it was completed daylight had almost vanished.

My presence did not appear to disturb him in the least, though I sat on the ground within three feet of him that I might the better note his various attitudes, for it is not often one has an opportunity of watching a beaver at such close range.—Everybody's Magazine.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and full information from E. D. Dickerson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 6..*10:00 am	No. 16..*10:00 pm
No. 13.. 1:20 pm	No. 8..*10:00 pm
No. 3..*11:06 pm	No. 22.. 5:40 pm
No. 1..*11:33 pm	No. 10..* 6:00 am
No. 17.. 7:00 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:10 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.
No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.
No. 12 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.
Nos. 17 and 18 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.
No. 10 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.
Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 13 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:00 am	No. 12..* 6:10 pm
No. 5..*10:30 am	No. 6.. 1:10 pm
No. 13.. 8:46 pm	No. 2..*10:30 pm
No. 3..*11:56 pm	No. 22... 10:00 am
No. 11, local, 12:16 pm.	

No. 13 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.
Nos. 33 and 22 run between [illegible] and Marion Junction only.
* Daily. Nos. 27, 28, 14, 2, 3, 33 and 22 daily except Sunday. No. 22 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

West.	East.
No. 11.. 6:18 am	No. 20..10:37 am
No. 15..10:37 am	No. 46..12:22 pm
No. 3..11:13 am	No. 16.. 7:22 pm
No. 35.. 4:18 pm	No. 18..10:55 pm
Local....11:45 am	Local.... 2:05 pm

All trains except Nos. 3 and 46 and locals run daily.

Hocking Valley

North.	South.
No. 21.. 6:20 am	*No. 30.. 1:05 pm
*No. 22..10:15 am	*No. 32..10:15 pm
*No. 35.. 4:20 pm	No. 34.. 1:30 pm
*No. 37..10:20 pm	*No. 36... 7:05 pm

* Daily.
No. 37 does not go north of Marion.
No. 30 starts from Marion.
C. E. SARGENT, Agent.
Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.

Sandusky [illegible]

JOSEPH ROBINSON, Receiver.
C. S. & H. R. R.
Time table in effect June 2, 1901.

Columbus and Delaware...	p* 7:00 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus....	p* 7:43 am
Zanesville and Shawnee.....	*12:33 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton....	*12:33 pm
Columbus and Delaware.....	*12:33 pm
Kenova and Norfolk.......	*12:33 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky......	* 1:07 pm
Columbus and Delaware...	p* 5:23 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus......	* 7:10 pm
Columbus and Delaware....	ps 5:00 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus.....	ps 7:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware....	ps 5:05 pm
Sandusky and local points	ps 8:15 pm

* Daily except Sunday. s Sunday only. p Parlor car.
E. M. Deale, ticket agent.
R. A. [illegible], Gen. Pas. Agent.

TO FORCE THE ISSUE.

Wood Plant at McKeesport Becomes Aggressive.

STRIKERS WILL OFFER NO OPPOSITION

Overture For Arbitration Not Acceptable to Either Side—Last of the Hoop Plants Falls Into Line Giving the Amalgamated Complete Control of That Branch of the Struggle.

Pittsburg, July 19.—The strike situation remains practically unchanged. In the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg the evident intention of the company to attempt the reopening of the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport is the only incident so far calculated to cause uneasiness. Notices were posted with probable expectation of securing the early return to town of many of the workers who have gone on fishing and other vacation trips. The strikers were confident enough men could not be secured to operate the mill and say no opposition will be made to any who may wish to go in.

The most important item of strike news that has reached Pittsburg so far was the action of the men employed in the Duncansville plant of the American Steel Hoop company. A telegram from the men was received by President Shaffer asking if they should strike. The message was a surprise for the Amalgamated people as they were not looking for this news so soon. President Shaffer answered telling the men not to come out unless they were organized; if organized, they should strike, for they were needed. Subsequently a telegram was received from Duncansville asking that an organizer be sent there at once. In compliance with this request Vice President John Pierce started for Duncansville to complete the organization. The Duncansville plant is the last of the hoop plants to remain at work and Amalgamated Association officials say that if they are successful in closing this plant they will be masters of the situation as far as the steel hoop company is concerned.

The action of the Ohio board of arbitration in offering to bring about a settlement of the strike created some talk in steel circles. M. M. Garland, former president of the Amalgamated Association, and at present collector of the port, said: "I can not see what there is in this question to arbitrate. The question can not be settled except by the complete backdown of one side or the other on a matter of principle."

A dispatch from Monessen says: In spite of all efforts to the contrary, the tin mill here is running at full, and as far as present appearances indicate it promises not to be affected in the slightest by the strike. The employes are satisfied with the voluntary advance made by the combine and will continue to work along nonunion lines. Of the 500 striking steel hoop men many have left for their homes as they are of the opinion that the contest is to be long and bitter. The hoop mill is closed down with the exception of about 20 men who are making some needed repairs.

The storm center of the great strike shifted from Pittsburg to Wellsville. News that the Wellsville plant of the American Sheet Steel company was in shape to run in full and that men would be imported from Vandergrift, Pa., and other points to work the mills, caused President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association to rush there from Pittsburg to give courage to the striking mill men. It was one of the most interesting days in the history of this part of the upper Ohio valley. A procession of several thousand people followed the Amalgamated officials to the city hall, where the public meeting was held, and at which President Shaffer was the principal speaker. Never was there a more orderly crowd than that which listened to Mr. Shaffer's explanation of the labor difficulty. Suppers at home were allowed to grow cold and it was not until the last train for Pittsburg had whistled at the station below that President Shaffer ran from the building, adjourning to meeting until today at 2 p. m.

To Develop Kentucky Ore Fields.

Chicago, July 19.—Through the efforts of the Illinois Central railroad management a syndicate of St. Louis capitalists has been formed for the purpose of developing the iron fields of Kentucky. The syndicate is headed by John W. Harrison, formerly president of the Stuckle Hardware company of St. Louis, has purchased 60,000 acres of land in Trigg county and has started two 100-ton furnaces at Grand Rivers. Based upon months of investigation by experts, the members of the syndicate declare the Kentucky lands will within a few years become the greatest source of supply for iron ore in the United States. This belief is also shared by another syndicate headed by a Milwaukee capitalist whose name the Illinois Central officials refuse to disclose at present. It is announced that the Milwaukee contingent has leased 6,000 acres of land and has put up a 50-ton furnace at Paducah. It is the purpose of the Milwaukee company to buy or get long term leases on many thousand acres and to erect a number of large furnaces in the near future.

Secretary Hay's Vacation.

Washington, July 19.—Secretary Hay left here for his summer home at Newbury, N. H., expecting to be away from Washington until autumn unless business should require his return earlier. Dr. Hill, the assistant secretary, will act as secretary of state until August, when he will go on leave and Mr. Adee, the second assistant secretary, will assume charge.

LICKED UP BY FLAMES.

Destruction Wrought by Fire Demon. Ship Burned and Sunk.

New York, July 19.—The full-rigged ship Commodore T. H. Allen, outward bound with 80,000 cases of oil for Hongkong, was discovered aground and on fire just outside of Sandy Hook. Word was telegraphed to this city and a number of tugs and fireboats went to her assistance. She was later pulled off, towed inside the hook and anchored near the shore. The tugs poured tons of water into her but the fire kept eating its way through the hold. The crew of the Allen and all effects were saved. The cargo of oil was worth $70,000.

At 2 o'clock a. m. the Allen sank in about seven fathoms of water. The ship was owned by Captain Merriman and T. H. Southard & Son.

Lumber Mill in Ashes.

Petoskey, Mich., July 19.—The big flooring factory of Thomas Forman & Company was destroyed by fire, together with 6,000,000 feet of lumber and a dwelling house. The loss is estimated at $400,000, insurance $56,000. The fire caught from the engine.

Barrel Factory Burned.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 19.—The extensive manufacturing plant of the Michigan Barrel company in this city was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $100,000, half covered by insurance. It was the largest plant of the kind in the world.

Tragedy at the Expo.

Buffalo, July 19.—Earnesto Z. Zeozaya, 24, and a Mexican of good social standing, entered the Streets of Mexico on the north midway at the Pan-American exposition grounds, and after attempting to murder Concessionaire McGarvie he fired a bullet into his own heart. Zeozaya is said to be connected with a rich banking family in the City of Mexico. It is said that he is a Cuban by birth and a grandson of the Cuban General Gomez. In Mexico he had loved Senorita Isabelle Gallardo, a singer and dancer, who came to the exposition with the Streets of Mexico Theatrical company. He endeavored to secure employment with the troupe, which was repeatedly refused, ultimately ending in the tragedy.

Denied by Sayers.

Dallas, Tex., July 19.—Governor Sayers has denied the report that he would recommend to the legislature at the approaching special session that oil companies of Texas be given the same rights as railroad, telegraph and telephone companies and kindred corporations in the matter of condemnation of property for the construction of pipe lines and other works.

Flood on Fish River.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—The steamer Roanoke, just arrived from Nome, brought particulars of a terrible flood on Fish river June 15, causing loss of over $50,000. The damage was almost entirely confined to Council City, where every building but the Dauntless hotel was destroyed. The people are living in tents on the hills.

Consul Assassinated.

Valparaiso, July 19.—The Ecuadorean consul general in Valparaiso, A. Arias Sanchez, was assassinated in the heart of the city. He was shot and stabbed and his ears were cut off. It is supposed the assassins are enemies of the present Alfaro administration in Ecuador. Several Ecuadoreans have been arrested.

Shipment of Bogus Dollars.

City of Mexico, July 19.—A federal district judge in Puebla informs the authorities here that 500 counterfeit American silver dollars were shipped from that city to the United States, and he believes they have gone into general circulation there.

Hitchcock Gone Fishing.

Washington, July 19. — Secretary Hitchcock left here for Boston en route to New Brunswick for a season of salmon fishing. He expects to be away until the middle of August.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

National League.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3, Brooklyn 4.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 1, Philadelphia 13.

At Chicago—Chicago 6, New York 5.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 2, Boston 8.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Pitts ...	43	29	.597	N. Y. ...	33	31	.516
Phila ...	39	31	.557	Bost ...	33	35	.485
St. L. ...	41	33	.554	Cin'ti ...	30	40	.425
Brook ...	39	34	.534	Chica ...	26	51	.338

American League.

At Chicago—Chicago 9, Baltimore 1.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 2, Philadelphia 1.

At Detroit—Detroit 6, Washington 8.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 6, Boston 5.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica ...	47	25	.653	Wash ...	30	32	.484
Bost ...	43	24	.642	Phila ...	28	38	.424
Det't ...	39	33	.542	Cleve ...	27	41	.380
Balto ...	34	29	.540	Milw ...	24	47	.338

Western Association.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne 3, Dayton 8.

At Wheeling—Wheeling 6, Matthews 0.

At Marion—Marion 4, Columbus 0.

At Toledo—Toledo 2, Grand Rapids 2; 16 innings; darkness.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Matth's ...	46	30	.611	Toledo ...	35	35	.507
G'd R ...	44	33	.571	Ft. W. ...	38	40	.488
Day'n ...	42	35	.545	Mar'n ...	32	45	.416
Wheel'g ...	37	35	.514	Cols ...	28	50	.359

Turf Winners.

At Brighton Beach—Isla, Oils, Herbert, Reina, Animosity, Lady Sterling.

At St. Louis—Leo Nutter, Tenney Belle, Menace, Ea Desirous, Judge Steadman, Ben Frost.

At Fort Erie—Great American, Dixie Queen, Dr. Riddle, Francis Reis, Thompson, Lizzie A.

At Chicago—Belles Commoner, Money Muss, Sir Oliver, Alaska, Scotch Plaid, Joe Collin.

At Detroit — Grand Circuit — Harness. Free-for-all trot, $2,500, Cresceus, ch. s., in 2:06¾ and 2:05, against Charlie Herr, only two started; 2:09 pace, $2,500, Sidney Pointer first heat in 2:07¼, best time, Argetta second heat, George third and fourth heats, Sphinx S., ch. g., next three heats and race; 2:27 trot, $1,500, Springdale first heat, Meta Arthur second and third heats, Coxey, b. g., next three heats and race, best, 2:14¾, by Meta Arthur, second heat.

POPULISTS TO MEET.

Will Put a Ticket Into the Ohio Field This Year.

CALL FOR CONFERENCE IN COLUMBUS

Evident Effort to Unify the Minor Parties and Dissenting Democrats. Headquarters of the National Democratic Committee to Be Removed to Washington—Political News.

Cincinnati, July 19.—Jo A. Parker, chairman of the People's party national committee, has issued a call for a conference of Ohio Populists and all those who favor the amalgamation of all independent reform forces into an allied third party to meet in Columbus July 30 for the purpose of placing a state ticket in the field this year. He has also issued a call for a national conference of Populists and others to be held in Kansas City Sept. 17 to 18, for the purpose of allying all reform parties which agree with the amended Populist platform.

A call has been issued for a conference in Columbus, July 31, of those Democrats who oppose the platform adopted at the Democratic state convention. This call for a conference of the Populists the night previous to the conference of the dissenting Democrats, is considered a movement for an attempt to form a Fusion third party in the pending election in Ohio.

Democratic Headquarters.

Chicago, July 19.—Democratic national headquarters in Chicago will be closed early next month. The records of the office will be sent to Washington, where the little work to be done by the national committee between now and the opening of the next presidential campaign will be transacted under the supervision of National Chairman J. K. Jones. National Executive Chairman J. G. Johnson and National Secretary C. W. Dalch will engage in other work and both will leave Chicago. The Working Democracy, the paper heretofore published by the national committee in the west, will cease, at least until the approach of the next presidential campaign. It is said that the cause of the transfer from Chicago is that the visible returns were not commensurate with the expenses.

Explained by Bryan.

Lincoln, Neb., July 19.—In a statement for the press W. J. Bryan gives his version of the story that Aguinaldo promised him financial assistance in his campaign a year ago. Mr. Bryan says it was while he was in New York that two Filipinos sent a request to confer with him. He declined to meet them and sent a friend to explain that he did not think it proper to hold a conference. The Filipinos said Aguinaldo was willing to issue a proclamation promising to lay down arms in case of Mr. Bryan's election, and also willing to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund, but Mr. Bryan refused to consider either proposition and did not require them to furnish any evidence of their right to represent Aguinaldo.

Knox at Canton.

Canton, O., July 19.—Attorney General Knox spent Thursday with the president, then left for Pittsburg, where he will remain several days. He said his visit related wholly to departmental business in connection with the appointments of a number of United States district judges, attorneys and marshals, especialy several judges for the territories. Mr. Knox said all talk about his coming here for a conference on strike settlement was nonsense, and that the subject had not even been talked about.

Virginia's Prohibition Ticket.

Richmond, Va., July 19.—The Prohibition state convention nominated O. C. Rucker of Bedford for governor, W. T. Bondick of Accomac for lieutenant governor, and A. S. Lee of Salem for attorney general.

Ellis Glenn Trial.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 19.—The state rested its side of the Ellis Glenn case, but reserved the right to recall any witness it might deem necessary. All the witnesses for the state repeatedly stated that Ellis or Bert Glenn had a scar on the head and hand. The defense put two witnesses on the stand, both of whom testified that they had made a personal examination of Ellis Glenn's head and hand, and that there was no scar in either place and no evidence that there ever had been any. This was one of the state's strongest points in the identification of the prisoner and the defense found conclusively that the prisoner had no such scars.

Holy City Famishing.

London, July 19.—"Drouth and famine threaten the Holy City," says a Jerusalem correspondent in a communication dated July 6, "on account of the scanty water supply, due to the insufficient rains of last winter. The sultan has granted permission to the municipality to bring water from the pools of Solomon through iron pipes into the city along the line of Solomon's stone aqueduct. The new works were begun on telegraphic orders from the sultan, who contributes a large sum, and will be finished in two months."

No Rebate on Borax.

Chicago, July 19.—Packers throughout the country will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars each year if a decision announced by Judge Kohlsaat in the United States circuit court is sustained in the higher courts. The court ruled that borax used in preserving meats for shipment does not constitute the manufacture of a new article. For this reason he held the packers are not entitled to a rebate on tariff dues.

FROM OHIO TOWNS.

News Garnered in Buckeye Field. Called From the Vineyard.

Middletown, O., July 19.—The Rev. Thomas Collett, a prominent Methodist minister, died at his home here. He has held the most prominent charges in Ohio. He was born at Foy, England, in 1824. His parents located in Philadelphia when he was seven years old, and lived afterwards in New Jersey and later in Ohio. He leaves a widow and three married children.

Killed by Electric Shock.

Fremont, O., July 19. — William Keeler, a lineman employed by the Home Telephone company, was electrocuted while at work at the top of a pole. His head came in contact with a high tension wire of the Toledo, Fremont and Norwalk railway, and 15,000 volts passed through his body. He was found hanging from the crossarm.

Noted Horse Destroyed.

Cleveland, July 19.—Patron, 2:14½, one of the greatest trotters in his day and who has been in the stud, was chloroformed to death at Forest City farm. He was suffering from an incurable blood disease. He was the property of C. E. Emery, who with Alvin Merrill paid $40,000 for him some years ago.

Little Boy Crushed to Death.

Batavia, O., July 19.—Raymond Caldwell, 6, and a twin sister at Crosstown were playing with an old bureau. In trying to open one of the top drawers the bureau was pulled over and before the boy could escape the heavy piece of furniture fell upon him, crushing his life out instantly.

Burglar Shot Dead.

Ravenna, O., July 19. — Policeman Fairchild saw two burglars in a millinery store here. The officer entered the store and called upon the burglars to surrender. A fight followed in which one of the burglars was shot dead. The other escaped. The dead burglar is not known here.

Child Killed by Fly Poison.

Gallipolis, O., July 19.—The 15-months-old daughter of Mrs. Lizzie Larden of Maple Shade, a suburb of this city, drank three saucers of water in which had been placed poisoned fly paper. She died in a few hours.

Locomotive Upset.

Lorain, O., July 19. — A switching engine on the lake terminal road, while pulling loaded cars from the steel plant, overturned and Conductor James Musbrush and Brakeman Mingus were killed.

In the Thirteenth Round.

Muncie, Ind., July 19.—The featherweight fight between Gus Bezenah of Cincinnati and George Monroe of Brooklyn ended in favor of the former in the thirteenth round of what was to have bene a 20-round fight. Both men fought furiously to the thirteenth, when Bezenah knocked Monroe over the ropes against the press box, laying his cheek open. As the easterner came up another uppercut on the jaw floored him and he was counted out. There were 1,000 people present. Kid St. Clair of Louisville challenged the winner.

The Shorthand Buttermaker.

Indianapolis, July 19. — Governor Durbin honored a requisition from Governor Bliss of Michigan for W. F. Williams, alleged to have swindled G. N. Baldwin of that state out of $5,000 by a "new and useful process of shorthand buttermaking." Baldwin made affidavit that W. F. Williams, now under arrest at Whiting, sold him the right to the state of Michigan for the purpose of selling the new buttermaker. Williams is alleged to have guaranteed that his process would make 100 pounds of butter out of 100 pounds of milk.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, July 19.—Statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption: Available cash balance, $173,733,415; gold, $97,336,765.

Arkansas Lumber King Dead.

Little Rock, July 19.—William Farrell, known as the "lumber king" of Arkansas, is dead.

Tolstoi Out of Danger.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—It is said Count Tolstoi is beyond immediate danger.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Fair; light north to east winds.

CUT TO THE CORE.

Telegrams That State Facts Without Going Into Details.

George Herrick, formerly of New York, found dead in bed in London.

Senator Clark reported to have invested 10,000,000 roubles in Ural copper mines, Russia.

Francis Schlatter, divine healer, arrested in Washington on charge of vagrancy.

Religious processions attacked and convents stoned at Saragossa, Spain; 40 wounded.

Chicago fruit merchants said to have used formaldehyde to preserve fruits and vegetables.

Henry Alexander, colored, killed William Bennett and Benjamin Carter, white, at Dingess, W. Va., and fled.

Total number of Chinese in United States 89,900, decrease of 17,675 since 1890. Japanese increased from 2,039 in 1890 to 24,300 in 1900.

Four-story brick building at Grand Rapids, Mich., occupied by Friedman dry goods firm, collapsed. Had been undergoing repairs and almost completed. Loss $150,000.

Horatio J. Sprague, United States consul at Gibraltar since 1848, is dead. succeeded his father, who was appointed to same post by Jackson in 1832. His son Richard, vice consul, will succeed him.

NOT FULLY PACIFIED.

Military Control Restored In Three Provinces.

FILIPINOS LAY SIEGE TO CEBU TOWNS

Cebu, Bohol and Province of Batangas Not Yet Deserving of Civil Government—Natives of Batangas Continue in a Warlike Humor and a Regiment Has Been Ordered There.

Manila, July 19.—After a trial of three months, civil government established in the islands of Cebu and Bohol and Batangas province in Luzon will be abandoned, and military government will be restored in these districts. This action is taken on account of the incomplete pacification of these three provinces, it having been demonstrated that they are not yet deserving of civil government.

The provincial and civil officials of these designated districts will continue their functions, but are now under the authority of General Chaffee instead of that of Governor Taft as heretofore. General Chaffee has the power arbitrarily to remove from office any or all provincial and civil officers and to abrogate any section of the laws promulgated in those three provinces. Residents of Cebu island have protested, but without success, against the return of that island to military control. Several towns in Cebu are still besieged by the Filipinos. The war on the island of Bohol has been renewed, and native sentiment in Batangas province is strong.

General Chaffee has ordered a battalion of the Thirtieth infantry to begin the occupation of the island of Mindoro. The province of Batangas will be occupied by the entire Twentieth infantry.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, governor of Benguet province, who was recently ordered to Manila for investigation of certain charges against him, presented his side of the case to the Philippine commission at its executive session. Mr. Whitmarsh denied every charge made against him.

LEFT IN THE LURCH.

Produce Dealers Would Like to Locate Two Commission Merchants.

Indianapolis, July 1.—Claims aggregating $15,000 to $20,000 are pouring in from Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and elsewhere against H. E. Hurley and L. E. Johnson, who operated a fruit commission house here since February.

July 11 a local law firm informed Hurley & Johnson that unless claims which had been placed in their hands for collection were settled that day the firm would institute legal proceedings. Both members of the commission firm left the city that night.

Four carloads of butter and cheese shipped by Hurley & Johnson to New York city were attached in the metropolis and will be sold for the benefit of creditors. It is thought the sale of the contents of the cars attached will net the creditors over $5,000.

Superintendent Quigley telegraphed Captain Rees of the New York detectives to arrest Hurley and Johnson in case they appeared in that city.

Inherit a Big Fortune.

Atlanta, July 19. — An Australian fortune of $40,000,000 is to be divided among the heirs of the late Josiah Tyson residing in Georgia and Alabama. The law firm of Hoke Smith and H. C. Peeples has communicated with the proper authorities at Melbourne and learned that information as to the inheritance received here is correct. The Georgia heirs are Henry F. Tyson, Mrs. M. D. Tyson, R. S. Tyson, James D. Tyson, L. J. Tatum, W. H. Thompson, Mrs. Ellen Fuller and J. S. Tyson. All of these live in Troup county in the neighborhood of Lagrange. The Alabama heirs are John S. Tyson, Wesley Wade Gordon, Mrs. Lodie Ann Tyson, Mrs. A. Mobley, Mrs. N. E. Baker, Mrs. N. J. Brown, Mrs. F. W. Tyson, Mrs. L. P. Brand, Mrs. J. W. Tyson and Mrs. Emma E. Hamer. The majority of these persons live in Chambers county.

Earl Russell Found Guilty.

London, July 19.—Earl Russell, arraigned at the bar of the house of lords for trial on the charge of bigamy, pleaded guilty after lengthy arguments against the jurisdiction of the court. The peers reached a decision after consideration of the case lasting 20 minutes. Earl Russell was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In anticipation of the arrival of Lord Russell, the officials of Holloway prison have prepared for his reception one of the rooms formerly occupied by William T. Stead, the editor, and members of the Jameson raiders. It is a commodious apartment, in which the earl can be supplied with his own food and wines.

Russia Controls Mongolia.

London, July 19.—"Mongolia is now Russian," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg. "Urga, a Chinese frontier station on the road to Peking, 200 miles south of Kikhta, has been fortified and garrisoned by Russian infantry and Cossacks. Surveying parties, escorted by troops, have penetrated as far as the edge of the great desert to determine the route of a direct railway to Peking across the desert and the point where it will join the mid-Siberian railway extension, now being constructed around the south end of Lake Baikal."

Minister's Plight.

Laporte, Ind., July 19.—The congregation of the United Brethren church, Kokomo, has asked the pastor, Rev. W. M. Kersdt, to resign because he accepted as genuine a check left to the church by an alleged friend and rebuilt the church and parsonage. The check proved worthless.

DEWEY COULD DO IT.

Naval Officials Want Him to Officiate at King's Coronation.

Washington, July 19.—The suggestion was made by a rear admiral in high standing that Admiral Dewey should be given command of a large squadron, comprising the best types of our new ships, to be present at the coronation of King Edward VII. The navy department has not thus far taken up the question of naval representation at this event, but the suggestion concerning Admiral Dewey and a large squadron of fine ships meets with general approval among high naval officials.

It is expected that the naval pageant at the time of the coronation will bring together some of the finest ships possessed by European countries, and for that reason it is urged that the United States should be represented by some of its best ships under Admiral Dewey.

Damage Cases Dismissed.

New York, July 19.—Judge Lacombe of the United States district court, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs, dismissed 20 suits brought by members of the Sixty-ninth regiment against the Louisville and Nashville railroad to recover damages for injuries received in the wreck of a train near Chattanooga, while they were being transferred from one camp to another during the war with Spain. There were about 70 suits in all brought by members of the regiments. Two or three were brought to trial, resulting in the recovery of damages for small sums.

On Trial For Sororicide.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 19.—With the jury empaneled and having been taken to the scene of the tragedy, the testimony of one witness concluded and that of another well under way, the government case against Robert S. Fosburgh, the young man charged with shooting and killing his sister, May L. Fosburgh, Aug. 20, 1900, was fairly started. The evidence was of a purely technical nature and was confined exclusively to descriptions of the Fosburgh house and contents and testimony by the medical examiner of this district.

Made Machines For Mints.

Philadelphia, July 19.—Arthur Orr, 84, builder of the coining presses used for many years in the United States mints in Philadelphia, Carson City, San Francisco and New Orleans, died at his summer home at Morristown, N. Y. For many years he made a specialty of mint work, building nearly all the turning presses of the government, many of which are still in use. He also built coining and milling presses for Mexico, Peru and Chile.

Salt Trust Reduces Prices.

Chicago, July 19.—It is claimed that the salt trust, known as the Michigan Salt association, has reduced the price of the commodity from 70 cents to 45 cents a barrel. A large surplus of salt has been accumulated by the trust and by the disposal of this at reduced prices the competition of smaller dealers, it is thought, will be greatly curtailed. Representatives of outside companies say they can stand as much of a fight as the trust.

Aged Banker Found Dead.

New York, July 19.—Horace Gray, 80, merchant and banker, was found dead in bed at his home in this city. It is thought death was the result of heart disease. He was born in Boston.

Wisconsin Bank Closed.

Chilton, Wis., July 19. — The German Exchange bank of this city has been closed and Deputy Bank Examiner Bartz is in charge. The capital stock is $50,000.

HUNTING A WHEAT SHEAF.

Famous Painter Finds His Ideal In a Field Near El Reno, O. T.

Wichita, Kan., had a new sort of visitor the other day, a man who was hunting an ideal sheaf of wheat, worth on the market about 10 cents, but which this visitor expects to make worth $500, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The visitor was A. Montgomery, the famous corn painter of Bloomington, Ills. He just happened to stop in Wichita. In going down to Oklahoma in search of the sheaf mentioned he got a glimpse of Wichita and resolved then that as he returned he would drop off and see what manner of city was located there.

But of the sheaf. For some time Mr. Montgomery has had an order for a painting of a sheaf of wheat. He heard of the wonderful wheat crop of Oklahoma and Kansas and so set out to get a gorgeous example that he might do the subject complete justice. He went as far south as El Reno and secured the desired sheaf there.

Powerful New Telescopes.

Two new telescopes are being constructed at the Yerkes observatory at Chicago. One is a two foot horizontal reflecting glass of 165 feet focal length, and from it much is expected, says the New York Times. Images of the heavenly bodies will be brought into physical laboratories, where delicate instruments which are useless in the open dome can be employed. The other telescope will have a 60 inch mirror, which will collect more than twice as much light as the objective of the 40 inch Yerkes telescope. In solar research it is now claimed the facilities of this observatory surpass those of any other in the world.

Difficult to Treat.

"Well, what is the matter with your husband?" the physician asked as he laid down his repair kit and removed his gloves.

"Imaginary insomnia," replied Mrs. Fosdick.

"Imaginary insomnia?" repeated the physician inquiringly.

"That's what it is. He thinks he doesn't sleep at night, but he gets lots more sleep than I do."—Detroit Free Press.

GRANT'S LOST ORDER.

How a Valuable War Document Was Brought to Light.

PROPERTY OF A SOUTHERNER.

Famous Historic Paper Turns Up In the Pocket of a Texas Editor While Visiting the Buffalo Fair—How It Was Found In the Bottom of a Pit.

The recent visit of many of the Texas Press association to Buffalo has brought to light a valuable war document which has been missing since the battle of Mission Ridge, on Nov. 25, 1863, says the Buffalo Express. Manager A. B. Penfield of the Pan-American exposition was accosted the other day by a tall, soldierly looking man, with an accent which betrayed his southern origin, with a hearty, "You are Mr. Penfield, are you not?"

"I am," said the manager.

"Well, my dear sir, I am Captain Harry Lacey of Corsicana, Tex., and with my regiment fought the Federal troops at Mission Ridge. I wish to say your picture is very fine, extremely fine, sir, and I am glad to see the action so impartially reproduced. I was with Rogers' Texas rangers. You know we, as an organization, were badly cut up at Corinth, Miss. Well, Mr. Penfield, your Red Star Midway route is all right, and your shows are superb. I shall, like all the rest of my editorial confreres, carry back to Texas, sir, a lively sense of gratitude for your great kindness to us as a body. Now I am going to give you a treat."

Mr. Penfield started back with fright as he saw visions of a drinking bout and realized that the average southerner drank as well as he fought. He, however, was much relieved when he saw the tall Texan unbutton his frock coat and draw forth from an inner pocket with care a worn leather book, from an inner pocket of which he took a worn piece of parchment, such as was used during the civil war for general orders or dispatches.

Unfolding it, the former Confederate captain said, "Read that, sir, and tell me if you realize what a treasure that paper really is?" Mr. Penfield looked at the unfolded sheet and read as follows:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 24, 1863.

Major General George H. Thomas, Chattanooga:

General Sherman carried Missionary ridge as far as the tunnel, with only slight skirmishing. His right now rests at the tunnel and on top of the hill, his left at Chickamauga creek. I have instructed General Sherman to advance as soon as it is light in the morning, and your attack, which will be simultaneous, will be in co-operation. Your command will either carry the rifle pits and ridge directly in front of them or move to the left, as the presence of the enemy may require. If Hooker's position on the mountain (cannot be maintained) with a small force and it is found impracticable to carry the top from where he is, it would be advisable for him to move up the valley with all the force he can spare and ascend by the first practicable road.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

Mr. Penfield gasped. Here was the original order—the long lost order—which General Grant in his own personal memoirs speaks of as lost. Turning to Captain Lacey, he said, "Where did you get this?"

The old soldier said: "Why, when Sheridan forced his way to the crest of the ridge I broke through his line in the confusion and, passing rapidly down to the first line at our old position, hid in a rifle pit until nightfall, when I escaped and joined Longstreet in Virginia. In the bottom of the pit I found the order with some other papers addressed to the Federal general Granger. I think it dropped from some officer's coat in the scramble up hill. I have managed to keep it ever since, for it was that charge he orders in this paper which carried the day for the Union forces, so you see it has a great historic value."

Mr. Penfield pleaded with the southerner to sell it, but the tall Texan refused with a dignity which told Mr. Penfield to desist. The former Confederate leaned over the platform and scanned closely the great battle, saying softly: "It's grand. It's real, but all so terrible." Then, wiping a furtive tear from his eyes, he added, "But it took western blood to do it, and, after all, they were mostly of southern extraction."

In fact, the great man to whom Grant addressed the order was a Virginian.

NATIONS WE FEED.

Great Britain Largest Purchaser of American Farm Products.

Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign market section of the agricultural department, has compiled statistics showing the distribution of the agricultural exports of the United States for the years 1896 to 1900, says a Washington dispatch. There were a dozen countries in 1900 to each of which the United States exported upward of $10,000,000 worth of domestic farm products.

The United Kingdom purchased $408,000,000 and Germany $134,000,000 worth. The others were:

The Netherlands, $52,000,000; France, $45,000,000; Belgium, $33,000,000; Italy, $24,000,000; Canada, $21,000,000; Japan, over $15,000,000; Denmark, nearly $15,000,000; Cuba, $14,000,000; Spain, $10,500,000, and British Africa, $10,300,000.

Horse Awnings.

New this year are the horse awnings, put up over horses attached to vehicles kept standing a long time in one spot; as, for instance, the wagon of the men who sell buttermilk by the glass, says the New York Sun. The horse awning is attached at its front end to the top of the hames, projecting above the collar, and then carried with a regular awning slant up back over the horse's back to be attached at the other end to the front bow of the wagon top, thus giving shade and the free circulation of air under it.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. DEAN OF AMERICAN POETS.

ON July 2 Richard Henry Stoddard, the dean of American poets, celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday. The event was a notable one, for Mr. Stoddard is the last living member of a little group of singers, including Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Lowell, Emerson, Poe, Holmes, Willis, Halleck and a few others, who wrote America's first poetry and whose places still remain vacant because no new singers of strength and sweetness have risen to take them.

The white haired veteran—who was the intimate friend of Hawthorne, Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, Whittier, Holmes, Whipple, James T. Fields, N. P. Willis, Halleck and Alice and Phœbe Cary and the acquaintance of Poe, Emerson and practically every literary man or woman of note who has either resided in or visited this country during the past 50 years—is still as vigorous mentally as ever, despite his threescore and sixteen years and does a creditable day's work each day as literary editor of the New York Mail and Express. His opinions concerning the merits of the new books of the day have great weight, and an occasional poem in one of the great magazines demonstrates that the veteran's verse, like old wine, improves with age.

The quaint little home of Mr. Stoddard near Stuyvesant park, New York, is a veritable treasure house of rare old books (not to mention all the new ones), interesting pictures, curios from all over the world, bound manuscripts of famous authors, autographs, old prints, old china and colonial furniture. Eugene Field described it well in his poem, "The Stoddards," the opening lines of which are:

When I am in New York, I like to drop around at night
To visit with my honest, genial friends, the Stoddards hight.
Their home in Fifteenth street is all so cozy and furnished so
That when I once get planted there I don't know when to go—
A cozy, cheerful refuge for the weary homesick guest,
Combining Yankee comforts with the freedom of the west.

There seems to be a bookcase in every corner and along every wall.

Books—always books—are piled around, some musty and all old,
Tall, solemn folios, such as Lamb declared he loved to hold;
Large paper copies with their virgin margins white and wide
And presentation volumes with the author's compliments inside.
I break the tenth commandment with a wild, impassioned cry:
"Oh, how came Stoddard by these things? Why Stoddard and not I?"

to again quote Field, and there among his literary treasures old and new the poet, critic and bibliophile does his work, dispensing, with the aid of his wife, Elizabeth Stoddard, the novelist, warm hospitality to such literary and other friends as may call.

The poet's birthplace was Hingham, Mass., where the Stoddard family settled as early as 1628. The date of his birth was July 2, 1825. His ancestors were seafaring folk, and when the future poet was but 2 or 3 years old his father, the young captain of the brig Royal Arch, was lost at sea. The widow, being left in rather straitened circumstances, married again, and in 1835, when her boy was but 10 years of age, became a resident of New York city.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD

[From photo by Gessford, New York.]

"The story of my early life is a tale of mean streets," the poet said recently, "for we were very poor, and our quarters in New York were humble. As a small boy I spent a little of my time in school and much of it at work. I sold matches, was an office boy and earned a little money in a lawyer's office. What may be termed my want of education was obtained in a New York public school, and from 15 to 21 I devoted myself to the uncongenial task of learning the iron molder's trade. From early boyhood I had been fond of books, and I became a bibliomaniac soon after entering my teens, buying books in the old stalls with the 50 cents a month my mother allowed me from my wages. In these places, too, I would often loiter, reading Keats, Wordsworth, Shelley and other English poets, whose books I was then unable to purchase. I tried timidly to write verse, but fortunately lacked the courage to attempt getting into print. Though not consciously imitative of any one, my early verse must have reflected my early reading. Poem after poem was written in my bedroom by the light of a [illegible] candle after a hard day's work, and when there was a good stock on hand I made a bonfire. I wrote and wrote and burned and burned and finally summoned up courage and sent something to a little magazine which, much to my surprise, printed it. Equal luck awaited me in one or two other periodicals, and I was soon a regular contributor to The Knickerbocker Magazine, The [illegible] Magazine, Sartain's Magazine and others."

This, most briefly told, is the story of Mr. Stoddard's boyhood and of his struggles as he bridged the chasm between poverty and mean streets and the heights of Parnassus. In my hearing recently a friend who knew him in youth expressed surprise that a poet of such fire and imagination should have been a product of such [illegible] and such surroundings.

"He had little schooling and practically educated himself," said this friend. "An occupant of the poorest quarters in the city, it may almost be said that he never saw a flower or knew a tree. By day he was an iron molder, by night student and struggling poet. I have never ceased to marvel at his triumph over adverse conditions."

At the age of 24 ill health compelled the young poet to retire from the iron business, and a year later Ticknor, Reed & Fields brought out his first book entitled "Poems." A copy of the first edition recently sold for $65. About this time he formed the acquaintance of Bayard Taylor, and it was a happy one for both of them, for they remained friends till Taylor's death in Berlin in 1878.

"At times," Mr. Stoddard said recently, [illegible] the same [illegible] belonged to the same [illegible]. In 1852 I met Hawthorne, and we became good friends. There was then a [illegible] for struggling poets in those days, and, while I was content to cultivate literature on a little oatmeal, [illegible] it necessary to harness Pegasus and business together, and through Hawthorne's influence with his political patron, President Pierce, I obtained a position as inspector of customs in the New York custom house and retained it 17 years. During this time my pen was not idle, and I wrote a great deal for The Round Table and Vanity Fair, the most able humorous journals we ever had, of which Charles G. Leland was at one time editor and later Artemus Ward. For ten years I was literary editor of the New York World, and I have served The Mail and Express in that capacity for 20 years."

Despite his lack of boyhood advantages, the "dean of American poets" is wonderfully well read in English poetry, particularly that of the earlier periods, and as far back as 1860 edited an illustrated volume of the "Loves and Heroines of the Poets." His latest prose work is an introduction to a de luxe edition of Moore's "Life and Letters of Lord Byron" in 16 volumes, now in course of publication in this country.

Lorimer Stoddard, the poet's son, is the dramatist who wrote those very successful pieces "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "Napoleon" and "In the Palace of the King," and the poet's wife, Elizabeth Stoddard, is soon to issue a new edition of her novels. She is the lady of whom Eugene Field wrote:

A fine little woman, but so quiet and good and small
That if you asked me to suggest which one I should prefer
Of all the Stoddard treasures I should promptly mention her.

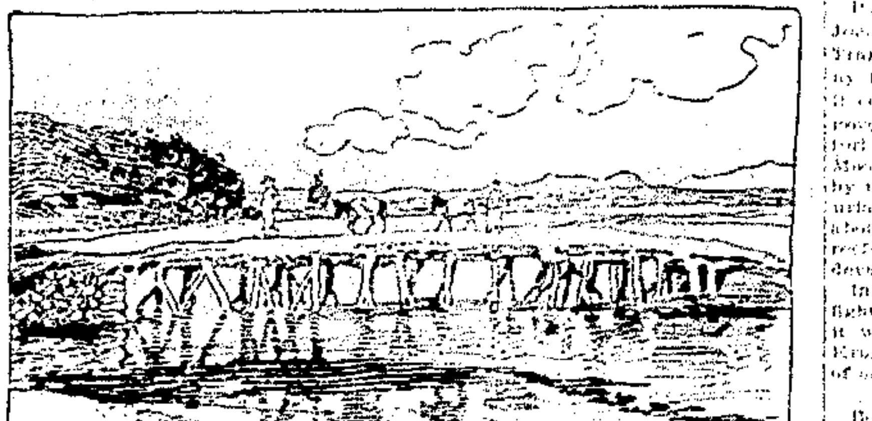
EARLE HOOKER EATON.

QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

At different times during the past few years rumors have been set afloat respecting the precarious state of health of Queen Marie Henriette, wife of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and latterly increased uneasiness has been manifested owing to her rather advanced age. She was born Aug. 23, 1836, and is one year younger than her royal spouse. According to universal report, she is much worthier than he of the respect of their subjects, as since their marriage in 1853 she has comported herself with the true dignity of a queen. She is the mother of three daughters, the Princesses Louise, Stephanie and Clementine, but as there is no male heir to the crown the next in succession after the death of Leopold will be Prince Albert of Flanders, his nephew, who was recently married in Bavaria to the Duchess Elizabeth.

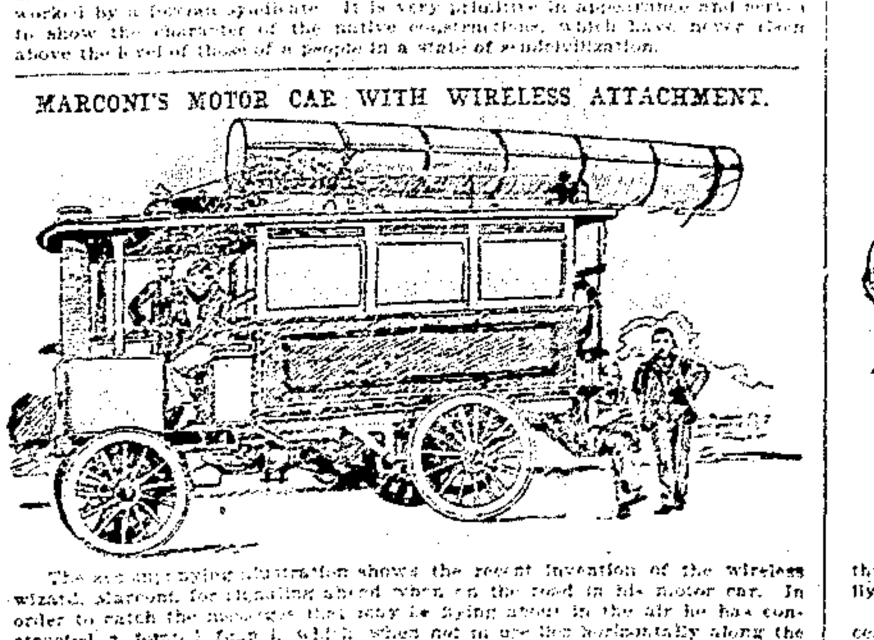
Queen Marie Henriette has had the reputation of being an accomplished horsewoman, a lover of outdoor sports, a tender mother, a loyal queen and a womanly woman. She has been particularly devoted to the king's sister, Carlotta, the demented relict of Emperor Maximilian, who was executed in Mexico.

A BRIDGE IN A COUNTRY DISTRICT OF KOREA.



It is just beginning to be found out that Korea, the long isolated Hermit Kingdom, is rich in natural resources, particularly of gold, silver, iron, coal and copper. The accompanying illustration shows one of the country bridges across a river on the road to the Yung Ho Pung gold mine, which is worked by a foreign syndicate. It is very primitive in appearance and serves to show the character of the native constructions, which have never risen above the level of those of a people in a state of semicivilization.

MARCONI'S MOTOR CAR WITH WIRELESS ATTACHMENT.



The accompanying illustration shows the recent invention of the wireless wizard, Marconi, for signaling ahead when on the road in his motor car. In order to catch the messages that may be flying about in the air he has constructed a [illegible] which, when not in use lies horizontally along the roof of the car. Messages may be dispatched when the funnel is either erect or prostrate, but preferably when it is in a perpendicular position.

OLDEST BOER CITY.

Potchefstroom, 71 miles southwest of Johannesburg, is the oldest town in the Transvaal, having been founded in 1839 by the Voortrekker Potgieter. In 1863 it ceased to be the capital, the seat of government being transferred to Pretoria. Potchefstroom is situated on the Mooi river and is picturesquely set off by numerous weeping willows and luxuriant vegetation. Its population is about 2,000, and there are valuable gold reefs in the neighborhood not yet fully developed.

In 1881 it was the scene of a stubborn fight between two Boer sections, when it was bombarded by the present Mr. Kruger and surrendered, with the loss of one man.

Belgium's engine force employed in factories has risen from [illegible] horse power to [illegible] in 50 years.

DISRAELI'S FAMOUS WAISTCOAT.

At a sale of relics not long ago among other articles auctioned off was one of the Earl of Beaconsfield's famous flowered waistcoats, shown in the illustration. It may be recalled that Disraeli was something of a dandy, given to adorning his person with raiment of startling patterns, wearing jewelry and proud of his hyacinthine locks. The waistcoat fetched only a guinea, but at the same sale one of Charles Dickens' grips brought only 20 shillings; garden tools once used by the Empress Frederick of Germany, 6 shillings, and King Edward VII's youthful skittles 16 shillings.

INVENTION TO PREVENT PREMATURE BURIAL.

Count Karnice-Karnicki, whose portrait appears herewith, is a Russian nobleman of the czar's court in the capacity of chamberlain, who has invented a life saving device to be attached to coffins after they are placed in the grave to prevent burial alive. Various inventions of this character have been exploited in the few years past, and this in particular has received much attention from the press, especially in France, whence the device has recently been brought to this country and exhibited.

The count's attention was directed toward such an invention by an incident during one of his official tours in Russia. He had been invited to the funeral of a peasant's daughter, and, arriving late, after the coffin had been lowered into the grave, he thought he detected sounds proceeding from it and caused it to be drawn up, when the girl was found to be alive. She was restored to consciousness and is alive today, but her experience impressed the count so deeply that he made premature burials a subject of study, with this invention which bears his name as the result.

A STATUE OF SIR HENRY IRVING.

One of the latest productions of art is the remarkable statue of Sir Henry Irving by E. Onslow Ford, R. A., which is at present on exhibition and is shown in the accompanying illustration. It represents Sir Henry in the character of Hamlet seated in an antique chair.

Mr. Ford classes this statue as among the best of his sculptures, ranking with his statue of Gladstone, his Shelley memorial, etc. His work is appreciated abroad as well as at home, and he has received gold medals at exhibitions in Paris, Berlin and Munich.

MEN WHO RULE THE WORLD.

The largest parliamentary body of lawmakers in the world is the house of commons, the membership of which is 670. The French chamber of deputies has a membership of 584; the Italian parliament, 508; the Hungarian house of representatives, 453; the Spanish cortes, 431; the Austrian reichsrath, 425; the German reichstag, the smallest of the European parliaments, 297.

The membership of the United States house of representatives is 357, which is less than that of any of the European lawmaking bodies.

The Canadian parliament consists of 213 members. The boule of Greece consists of 207 members, and the chamber of deputies of Brazil has 212 members.

THE CZARINA OF RUSSIA AND HER FOUR LOVELY DAUGHTERS.

In a dynastic sense the birth of another daughter to the czar of Russia was a distinct disappointment, for he had three daughters already and greatly desired a son. But the Emperor Nicholas II is a good father, devoted to his family, and in a domestic way he welcomed the little stranger that arrived last month as warmly as any of the others.

As shown in the accompanying illustration, Czar Nicholas' family now consists of the czarina, who was the Princess Alix of Hesse, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, to whom he was married in 1894; his eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, born Nov. 15, 1895; Tatiana, born June 10, 1897; Marie, born June 26, 1899, and Anastasia, born last month.

Farms for Sale.

80 acres west of Marion to exchange for city property. Black land, fair improvements.

160 acres within twenty minutes drive of Marion.

40, 60 and 120 acre properties, all desirable at bargains.

6 2-3 acres inside of corporation to exchange or for sale.

S. N. SWICK,

Columbia Memorial Bldg, E. Center St.

LADY FRANCIS HIDES HER FACE AND SOBS

San Francisco, July 18.—Lady Francis Hope and Captain Putnam B. Strong now are far out on the Pacific on the steamer Nippon Maru, bound for Kobe, Japan.

"J. G. Smith, wife and two servants," cloaks the identity of her ladyship and the captain on shipboard.

Not until the Nippon Maru had cast off the hawsers and was slowly moving out into the bay did Lady Hope show any signs of agitation. While the last adieus were being spoken, she appeared on the promenade with her maid. She was laughing almost hysterically. She disappeared for a moment and reappeared again on deck just as the steamer moved away from the docks. She leaned against the rail, and her laughter ceased.

"Oh, Marie," she cried, turning to her maid, "this is awful!" Then she hid her face in her arms and sobbed.

DETAILS OF ESCAPE OF PRESIDENT STEYN

London, July 18.—The Standard's Pretoria correspondent, in a dispatch today, further describes the recent escape of President Steyn from the town of Reitz, when General Broadwood's brigade captured that place. Steyn was asleep when the alarm came that the British were surrounding the place. He rushed from the house in his nightshirt, sprang on a horse and galloped away. He was fired upon by a rifleman, but the shot went wild.

HE IS BETTER.

London, July 18.—Dispatches from Russia today report Count Tolstoi, the famous Russian, as better and say there are now hopes for his recovery.

THE DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 3 p. m.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000; market 15 @ 25c higher. Fancy beeves 5.25 @ 6.35; good to choice 5 @ 5.60; poor to fair 3.80 @ 4.75; selected heifers 3.25 @ 4.50; mixed stockers 2 @ 2.75; [illegible] cows 2.25 @ 4.75; heifers 3 @ 5; canning cows 1.50 @ 2.75; bulls 2.25 @ 4.50; calves 4 @ 6.50; Texas steers 2.75 @ 4.50.

Hogs—Receipts 21,000; market opened strong to 5c higher and closed weak. Top 6.10; bulk 5.80 @ 6.00; light 5.85 @ 5.95; rough packing 5.60 @ 5.75; mixed and butchers 5.65 @ 6.02½; heavy packing and shipping 5.75 @ 6.10; pigs 4.30 @ 5.60.

Sheep—Receipts 12,000; market steady. Natives 3 @ 4.25; Westerns 3 @ 4.00; native lambs 4 @ 5.00; Western lambs 4.50 @ 5.00.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 18.—Pork—Quiet; mess 15.25 @ 16.25.

Lard—Dull; steam rendered 8.77.

Butter—Receipts 6,437; fairly active; State dairy 14 @ 18½; do creamery 15 @ 19½; Western 15 @ 19½.

Eggs—Receipts 7,667; fair demand; State 15 @ 16; Western 8 @ 16.

Tallow—Quiet; city 4¾; country 4¾ @ 5¼.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 18.—Corn 1 @ 1¼c higher. July sold at 49 to 50¼ and Sept. at 50 to 52 to 51¾.

Wheat unchanged to ¼c lower, but reacted ⅜ @ ¾c from the low points. July sold at 66¾ to 67; Sept. at 67¾ to 68¾ to 68½.

Oats 1¼c better. July sold at 31 to 32; Sept. at 31¾ to 33¼.

Provisions 2½ @ 7½c higher. Sept. products ranged: Pork 14.22½ to 14.32½; lard 8.62½ to 8.67½; ribs 7.80 to 7.95.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts 22 cars; market dull and tending lower. Bulk offerings Westerns and Texas steers. Veals fair supply, lower, 5 @ 6.50.

Hogs—Receipts 20 cars; market opened slow and lower, but closed stronger. Yorkers early 6 @ 6.06¼; closed 6.05; mixed and mediums 6.05 @ 6.10; heavy 6.05 @ 6.10; pigs 5.90 @ 6.02½; roughs 5.35 @ 5.50; stags 4.25 @ 4.60.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 16 cars; market full quarter lower for all grades; light thin lambs more. Top lambs 510 @ 5.60; few fancy 5.75; others 4.30 @ 5.25; yearlings 3.25 @ 4.60; mixed sheep tops 3.80 @ 4.00; others 1.75 @ 3.60; wethers 4 @ 4.25.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, July 18.—Wheat—Cash 68¾; July 68½; Aug. 68½; Sept. 69; Dec. 71½. Corn—No. 2, 50; Sept. 51¾; Dec. 51. Oats—No. 2, 34; No. 2 white 36; No. 3 white 35½; August 31, Sept. 32¾. Rye—No. 2, 51. Timothy [illegible]. Clover seed—Cash 6.50; Oct. 5.67½.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages
2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - - - - - - JULY 20

Just as the Kansas corn crop was to be completely destroyed "if it don't rain," it rained.

It is not thought the western drouth is disastrous enough to do the Populists much good.

General Gomez has returned home to tell the Cuban people about the ameliorating effects of a white house dinner.

Mr. Carnegie does not as yet despair of being able to give away his surplus millions. *Mr. Carnegie is a charming optimist.*

The political situation has reached a stage where Colonel Henry Watterson can revel in picturesque phraseology to his heart's content.

We trust that the Democratic newspapers of the state will not feel so hard up for an issue as to bring Senator Hanna's grandchildren into the campaign.

The nucleus of the anti-goldbug revolt will meet in Columbus July 30, and will view the scenes of havoc wrought when the McLean cowcatcher hit the silver idol.

Lijo Dowie tells his suckers and suckerines that if he should get in jail an angel will come and open the prison door for him. Meanwhile he will manage to keep out of jail as long as possible.

Boss Dick Croker says New York must be protected from the greedy politician. Dick is a great imitator of the guilty fellow who has the nerve to mingle with the crowd that is looking for him.

The Bucyrus Telegraph is pleading for the relegation of the knocker's hammer and advocating the tin-horn of egotism to take its place. There is fear that the Telegraph is laboring in vain. The knocker may die, but he never quits.

Rev. Sam Jones says the silk hose and cotton socks elements of the Democratic party have got to stand together before it can ever make a shadow again. The other Sam Jones isn't saying much this year, but he probably looks upon the golden rule as the only salvation.

Dowie has renounced his allegiance to King Edward and hoisted the Stars and Stripes where once floated the British flag. But there was doubtless little sentiment in this performance by the most successful humbug in the country. Dowie is not actuated by sentiment. He sees some business advantage in becoming a citizen of the United States, otherwise he would have remained a subject of the king.

The foot that kicked the picture of Bryan under the table at the Democratic convention has not been identified. It was, however, the hand of Uncle Reuben Turner which, a few years ago, in a Columbus convention hall, turned the picture of Grover Cleveland toward the wall. That incident took place when the free silver cause was in the ascendency. Uncle Reuben has lived to explain that he acted upon the spur of the moment and the same explanation could probably be made by the owner of the foot that kicked Mr. Bryan's picture. However, these little incidents demonstrate the rise and fall of political issues and the ebb and flow in the tide of the political affairs of men.

A writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer in explaining Mr. Bryan's appearance on the Ohio stump two years ago, says that "Mr. McLean being the nominee for governor, and having the most at stake, yielded to Mr. Bryan coming in and stumping the state for himself." It was indeed generous of Mr. McLean to yield to Mr. Bryan coming in and drawing the crowds. There is no way of telling what might have happened had Mr. McLean not yielded, but there is room for the presumption that his burial would have been deeper than it was. Had he not yielded he might have run only second to Sam Jones. However, that is mere speculation. The important thing is that Mr. McLean's friends explained that Bryan's work in Ohio was only made possible through Mr. McLean's yielding, when the impression was out that Mr. Bryan was paid for his services during the campaign and earned every cent he got.

Somebody from Toledo wrote to General Ebenezer B. Finley asking him to join in a movement to "nominate a state ticket on the Chicago and Kansas City platforms." As might have been expected, the general spurned the suggestion in language of burning loyalty. He is not the man to desert the party. General Finley is like Colonel Ike Hill in his fealty. Colonel Ike once said—it was about the time the free silver virus was "taking" with the Ohio Democracy—that "the old Democratic party could not make a short enough curve to throw your Uncle Isaac off."

The ticket nominated by the state *Democracy is composed of men of un*questioned respectability. The Democrats themselves seem united in bestowing more than mere perfunctory praise upon their candidates, and Republicans have nothing to urge against them personally. The platform, however, does not set so well on the Democratic stomach. It would be useless to deny that a very considerable element of the party is sorely disappointed. In *their zeal to please the goldbugs* the leaders have succeeded in unnecessarily offending the silverites, and the displeasure is so pronounced as to lead to talk of an open revolt. A fitting climax to the insult to Bryan and his ardent admirers and supporters would have been to endorse McLean, who is a candidate for the senate, contingent upon the election of a Democratic legislature.

The Scioto has again fallen to its normal level and the only remnants of the once raging flood are a little debris and some discouraged looking grass.—Kenton News-Republican.

This paper has for some time past been haunted by the fear that there is no poetry in the soul of the Kenton News-Republican, and the fear is fast amounting to conviction. That paper has nothing but fault to find with the Scioto river. Inasmuch as Marionites have often wished that the founders of the town had placed the nucleus of this now thriving and progressive city on the banks of some limpid stream, the criticisms of the News-Republican grate harshly on the moulded ear of regretful citizens. True, we are within tax-levying distance of the Little Scioto, which is as croked as a dog's hind leg, and which certain owners of fertile fields along its devious ways want straightened at public expense—but at that it is too far-removed to cheer our hearts. Nature made the big Scioto of which the Kenton News-Republican so oft complains. And nature made the Little Scioto, which the engineers feel that they can improve upon at the regular fee rate. What we all need is more poetry in the soul and less practical engineering at regular rates. We want less of the spirit of commercialism which buys valley land at a minimum price and asks taxpayers to boost it to a maximum, and we need more of the soul-quieting listlessness which induces men to cuddle up to nature and dream of something besides the material things which sear the heart and dull the sensibilities to heaven-born sentiments. The Star is surprised that the Kenton News-Republican can find nothing in the big Scioto to love and admire. Is there a proposition on to improve it?

The Marion Star thinks there is no poetry in the soul of the Kenton News-Republican because that paper is eternally and everlastingly finding fault with the Scioto river. The Scioto in the vicinity of the two towns is a little thing to find fault with—or defend. It is merely a crack-bottomed channel away from the freshet season, devoid of picturesque banks or inspiring scenery. It is a river in name only until it forms a conjunction with the Olentangy and is not worth a breath of dissension or show of difference. Better scrap about your electric railway systems. They are yet imaginary, to be sure, but may become the real thing. The Scioto in the vicinity of Kenton and Marion never will.—Fostoria Times.

What does Editor Grimes of Fostoria know about the Scioto anyhow? We doubt not that his knowledge has been gained wholly from a study of a railroad map or a view of the stream from the upholstered interior of a passenger coach on some railroad over which he rides on mileage that he knows will be renewed upon application. Content with the luxury of his surroundings, it is not strange that Grimes has allowed the velvety plush of the palace car to monopolize his affections and seal his soul against the panoramic grandeur of the winding Scioto. Before indulging in sarcastic references to one of our charming and historical streams Grimes should nestle up to nature and let a few soul-thrills get in their work. With a bottle of liver medicine—taken on advertising—in his pocket, our old friend should come and take a few lolls on the banks of the poetic Scioto and let the soothing music of the laughing waters lull him into forgetfulness of the sordid things of life. A crack-bottomed channel indeed! This paper cannot pursue the subject further and preserve its temper.

William J. Bryan is held in high regard by the Ohio Democrats, but the many extracts which the Enquirer has printed from Ohio papers indicate that they are not going to suspend politics and go into mourning because they cannot have Mr. Bryan with them all the time.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Ohio Democrats" in this instance means largely John R. McLean Democrats, and they had such a high regard for William J. Bryan that they wouldn't allow a memory of his name to appear in their platform. And they decided not to have him with them always when they kicked him out.

Dr. Francis Wayland Parker has started some discussion by his contention that it is folly to expect Sunday-school children to stand up and sing, "I want to be an angel and with the angels stand," etc. Dr. Parker takes the ground that children do not want to be angels, yet there are probably many people who can recall days not long passed when it wasn't inappropriate for children to sing "I want to be an angel." There are those who recall days when, perched in the high-backed pews of the little old church, they listened to sermons which smelled of eternal fire and brimstone. In the timid hearts of those days "I want to be an angel" was likely to find an abiding place at least for the time being. We have in mind a good old Methodist divine whose strong point was the vivid picture he could draw of a pit filled with unquenchable flames, and he worked his strong point into nearly every sermon. After one of the sulphuric dissertations, there was a youthful tendency to join the choir's nasal contribution to the fearful service by singing from Dr. Watts—

"Just as the tree cut down, that fell
To north or southward, there it lies;
So man departs to heaven or hell
Fixed in the state wherein he dies."

But fortunately, there has been a change in the style of preaching, and we are constrained to agree with Dr. Francis Wayland Parker in his contention that the twentieth century boy has little anxiety to prematurely become an angel.

The Cincinnati Enquirer interviewed by wire the Democratic editors of Ohio on the subject of the Democratic ticket and platform. As might have been expected, the editors were unanimous in commending the ticket but were not so harmonious in regard to the platform. Some say it is too lengthy and some say it does not go far enough. Some are sure that it will harmonize all elements of the party, and others find it has made the silverites sore. Editor George L. Padgett of the Delaware Herald says the platform will allow the wanderers "who left us five years ago to come back." This is amusing in view of the fact that Editor Padgett, five years ago—at that time manager of the dear old Mirror—was an ardent goldbug and delayed his monetary metamorphosis so long that he had to run and jump to catch the tailend of the silver bandwagon. Padgett gagged considerable in his efforts to swallow the bitter silver pill and finally hired a silver Republican to write his 16 to 1 editorials. With this bit of history in mind Padgett's talk about those "who left us five years ago" is almost side-splitting. Another humorist who replied to the Enquirer's inquiry is an editor who summarized the convention as "A complete defeat for McLean." Editor Arnold of the Mirror tells the Enquirer that "the relegating of the isms, &c. from the platform is a good thing." There is nothing like weeding the isms and and-soforths out of a platform in the interests of harmony.

It has always been considered good politics to find out what your opponents don't want and then give them copious doses of it. That is why Democrats should rub tariff reform in on the Republicans at every opportunity. It is both good politics and good business, as there isn't the slightest doubt of the country's need of tariff reform.—Mt. Gilead Register.

It is in the nature of unmitigated delight to find the cheery mind of the accomplished editor of the Register philosophically accepting the present political situation. Evidently the cold steel with which the state Democracy pierced the flesh of Bryanism has not filled the soul of Editor Beebe with anguish. The back-pedaling of his party finds him ready to operate the reverse lever on his engine of thought. He turns a cold shoulder on "eternal principles," rakes tariff reform out of the ash-heap of discarded issues and proceeds to "rub it in" on Republicans. O, philosophical Beebe! We had been led to expect a struggle between him and his conscience, but thanks to the adaptability of the Beebe mind, he turns from the sacred 16 to 1 cause with ease and grace and goes back to tariff reform. There is no apparent compunction, no twitching of heartstrings, no wailing, no waving of hand in fond adieu—just a quiet, orderly sacrifice of silver hopes, and a retracing of steps back to the old homestead, as it were. And as the campaign progresses, watch Beebe as he proceeds to rub tariff reform in on the Republicans—as he was once wont to rub in free silver—and then watch the returns from Morrow county.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is a great newspaper, but the job of landing Mr. McLean in the United States senate is a tremendous undertaking.

Since the lawyers and taxgrafters in Richland county took $25,000 for collecting $75,000 delinquent taxes every man in Mansfield is keeping his hand on his pocketbook.

Those people who have been able to settle down under the conviction that hot weather is one of the characteristics of July appear much cooler than *their fussy neighbors.*

The Amalgamated strikers have a great deal at stake. The situation is not a case of better to strike and lose than not to strike at all. Failure would be a hard blow to organized labor.

Hon. Charley Towne has also turned his back on *Bryan and silver*. Since he opened a flirtation with the octopus Charley seems to have made up his mind to qualify for the plutocratic stakes.

Democratic newspapers are inclined to credit General Dick with instituting the revolt against the regular Democratic ticket. Every time a fly gets into the Democratic ointment Dick is looked upon with suspicion.

With the voice of the prophet the New York Sun declares: "It may be assumed very safely that William Jennings Bryan will be a candidate for president in 1904, and with the greater assurance because of the course adopted by the Ohio Democratic convention."

With Colonel W. A. Taylor at the head of the Democratic literary bureau there will be no lack of fairy tales in the coming campaign. The colonel will have the election won for the Democracy along about the first of October, and will produce figures to prove it.

If it will be of any comfort to readers to know it, the Star doesn't mind saying that Professor Hicks forecasts "the most severe storm wave of the month between the 25th and 28th; expected to cross the central part on the 27th and 28th, when tornado conditions will prevail, with heavy gales of wind, local rains and much thunder. A rapid change to cooler will take place about this time."

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, "the matchless commoner," has become mixed in regard to two eminent Ohio men, both named Finley. Probably thinking that there is but one Finley he talks about General Ebenezer B. Finley being on the resolutions committee at the Democratic state convention, when it was Editor W. L. Finley of the Kenton Press who served in that capacity and who was howled down when he introduced the Bryan-silver preamble. Both Finleys are important personages and to avoid mistakes like that which Mr. Bryan has unwillingly committed it may be necessary to distinguish them by geographical limits—Hardin County Finley and Crawford County Finley. Hardin County Finley was sat upon by the late convention, and Crawford County Finley was defeated for the nomination for supreme judge. July 10th was a sad day for the Finleys.

The Illinois State Register, a Democratic organ, in discussing the action of the esteemed Ohio Democracy in state convention, indulges in a little vituperative language that is almost too vigorous for hot weather consumption. Speaking of the men who controlled and manipulated the convention, the Register, among other things, says:

"These gold political villains have no more use for Democracy than a hog has for a porcelain bath tub. What they want is control of the Democratic organization, so that the party can again be made a mere adjunct to the party controlled by Wall street. No reforms are wanted by the Ohio rascals who hooted at Bryan's name and demolished his picture. McKinley suits these fellows well enough! They will pass resolutions that mean nothing, and 'snicker' as they imagine that they are fooling the people."

And again:

"The responsibility of the insults thrown at the Democracy of the nation should be fixed by the Democrats of Ohio on the few scheming scalawags who did the dirty work, and not be borne by the entire party."

O, the brethren are harmonizing beautifully!

BUCYRUS RACES.

Second Annual Meet Will be Held July 24, 25 and 26.

The second annual meet of the Bucyrus Trotting association will be held in the fairgrounds at Bucyrus, July 24, 25 and 26. The meeting of the association last year was one of the most successful events of the kind ever held in this part of the state. All purses were paid in full and the association has an excellent reputation among turfmen everywhere. A number of fast horses have already been booked for this year and some very exciting races may be expected. Excursion rates will be made on all roads, and a good attendance is assured.

Miss De Emma Hawley went to Waldo Wednesday for several weeks' visit.

THE CURTAIN IS UP

The Life Drama of Robert Stewart Fosburg Is on in the City of Pittsfield.

CHARGED WITH SISTER'S MURDER

Eminent Counsel Are Engaged on Both Sides of the Case—State Has Quite a Number of Witnesses To Attempt To Break Down Young Fosburg's Defense.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 15.—The curtain has risen on the life drama of Robert Stewart Fosburg. He has been placed before the bar of justice, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with murdering his sister, May Fosburg, in that midnight tragedy in August last. It now remains for the young man to produce evidence which will justify the jury in bringing in a verdict which will bear out the plea he has entered.

It was an act of courtesy toward the Fosburg family which permitted the accused to enter the courtroom yesterday unannounced and to plead to the indictment almost in private. Young Fosburg's raven-black hair of last summer has silvered considerably during the months which have gone since that terrible August night. But when the clerk put the question, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" the young man threw back his head, gazed fixedly at Judge Stevens and replied sharply, "Not guilty."

The great trial begun will determine finally whether or not May Fosburg was killed by her own brother or a midnight intruder into her home. The mystery of the case is the greatest ever supplied by a murder trial in New England and the prominence of the Fosburg family and its absolute loyalty to the accused make the trial of absorbing interest.

Arraigned against the Fosburgs in the prosecution is first and foremost, John Nicholson, chief of police force of Pittsfield, who was a personal friend of the Fosburgs and who from his investigations of the death of May Fosburg was in pursuance of his duty, obliged to bring certain facts before the grand jury which resulted in the finding of a true bill against Robert S. Fosburg. The active prosecutors in the trial are District Attorney Hammond, assisted by Hon. Jno. C. Crosby of Pittsfield. For the defense H. C. Joiner will open and introduce the evidence, while Chas. E. Hibbard will cross-examine and make the closing argument. Seneca N. Taylor, a famous lawyer from St. Louis and an old friend of the Fosburgs, has arrived, and will act in an advisory capacity for the defense.

The government has some thirty-five witnesses, including medical experts, gun experts and others of more or less importance, but not a suggestion has been made of what evidence these witnesses will produce to controvert the united testimony of the Fosburg family that a burglar killed May Fosburg.

Beatrice Fosburg, the fourteen-year-old sister of the defendant, is the only member of the family summoned by the government. Beatrice occupied the same bed with May on the night of the shooting, and is the one who told Miss Bertha Sheldon a few minutes after May was shot that burglars had been in the house and killed her sister.

Inside a breezy Berkshire courtroom this morning, principals, witnesses, half a hundred newspaper men and five times as many ticketed and privileged spectators, gathered for the formal opening of the case.

The Fosburg family, including the accused man, together with Miss Bertha Sheldon, the Providence girl, who was a guest in the home of the Fosburgs on the night of the shooting sat near the bench.

Robert Fosburg breakfasted with the members of the family at the Wendell this morning, and proceeded afterward to the courtroom.

"I'm very glad the trial has started," he remarked.

His father and mother and Miss Sheldon show the strain of the trial plainly but the young man himself looks well.

This morning was taken up with the selection of a jury from a list of forty-four talismen. Then followed the outline of the state's case by District Attorney Hammond.

The jury was selected in half an hour and less than twenty men were examined.

Judge Stevens cautioned the newspaper men against commenting on the case, and warned them on contempt of court proceedings.

History of the Case.

The prominence of the Fosburg family added to the dramatic circumstances that encircle the shooting of the pretty eighteen-year-old girl in the dead of night on August 30, 1900, has made this case famous.

The family had spent the evening entertaining a guest, Miss Bertha Sheldon, of Providence. Neighbors heard them singing and laughing until nearly midnight. Then the house became quiet and, evidently the family had retired.

About 1:30 o'clock a shot rang out in the house and when the neighbors rushed in May Fosburg lay dead upon the hall floor. The house was disordered, showing signs of a desperate fight.

Robert L. Fosburg, the father, said that he had been awakened about 1:30 o'clock by two burglars in his bedroom. He attacked them, whereupon a third robber came in and struck Fosburg over the head with a sandbag. Fosburg was severely injured.

While the desperate struggle with the burglars was at its height, according to the family, young Fosburg, who occupied an adjoining room with his wife, ran to his father's assistance. He says he was struck in the back of the head with a sandbag and fell insensible. At this moment Miss May Fosburg appeared, and, according to the family, was shot dead by one of the burglars. Then the men escaped, leaving a shoe and hat behind.

Mrs. Fosburg, Sr., says she was slightly hurt by a blow from one of the fleeing burglars.

James Fosburg, a younger brother of the accused; Beatrice his sister, and Miss Sheldon claim they came upon the scene as the burglars were getting away. Everyone believed the story until Chief of Police Nicholson conceived the idea that the accused and his father had quarreled and May was killed while trying to make peace between her father and brother. The arrest and indictment of the young man for manslaughter followed.

The case is replete with apparently conflicting circumstances.

Statement of the Case.

District Attorney Hammond of Hampshire county, who was assigned to the case in the illness of District Attorney Gardner of Berkshire, explained the premises from drawings of the Fosburg residence in his opening for the state, and in detail explained where the occupants of the house slept on the fatal night.

"We claim Robert S. Fosburg killed his sister under circumstances awfully blameful."

He referred to the condition of Mrs. Robert Fosburg, whose night dress was badly torn, and the condition of the rooms in which the furniture was broken and disturbed. Then he shouted "Were father and son fighting when that shot was fired?

"Robert Fosburg said he saw two burglars jump from a balcony and another run down a stairway and out. There was a heavy dew that morning, but not a particle was disturbed. Was that story true?

"May Fosburg was shot with the defendant's thirty-two caliber center-fire revolver, the revolver being but a few inches from the girl. We shall show her nightgown as evidence of this. On this are powder marks."

Robert Fosburg's story of the night was gone over and the attorney pointed out alleged discrepancies.

"The story of the pillow case disguises was false and the burglar story was false," thundered Hammond.

He spoke of a bullet found in a bureau in the house and said the direction of the fatal bullet was such that it could not have been fired by a burglar because if it had it would have passed through a window and there were no holes in the window glass.

One sensational statement of a hitherto unstated fact was made by District Attorney Hammond when he said that after the shooting young Fosburg and his wife separated, he going to Maine and she to Rochester. Mrs. Fosburg turned white at this.

At 11.15 the jury went to view the Fosburg house with attorneys for both sides and officers. It was gone over an hour.

A RATTLER

Makes Short Work of a Little Dog Some Time Tuesday.

Carl, the little dog which has become a familiar object to the habitues of the Hotel Marion is no more. He has gone to dog heaven, having started on the journey Tuesday.

The dog followed a buggy to the Norris & Christian stone quarries. At that place he came into contact with a rattlesnake, which bit him. When bitten, he yelped piteously, and, repeating his cries, some men went to the scene to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. The poison acted rapidly. The dog was soon swollen out of all shape and the men killed him to put him out of his misery.

Carl Peterson, cook at the hotel, who owned the dog, can hardly be consoled for the loss of his pet.

St. Petersburg—Twenty peasants were injured by the explosion of a military balloon at Scheusselburg today.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT

McCLAIN'S

OPEN EVERY NIGHT

Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

Summer Savings Wisely Invested,

A little at a time at our store, in such hot weather helps as

GASOLINE STOVES, REFRIGERATORS

will return you dividends too big to estimate easily.

BICYCLES AT COST.

Imperials $22.50 AND $28.00

Racycles $30.00 AND $40.00

BADLY DISFIGURED

Is S. H. Wilson Tuesday Night as a Result of Bicycle Accident.

S. H. Wilson, who resides a short distance west of the city, was seriously injured and perhaps disfigured for life in a bicycle accident in this city Tuesday night.

Mr. Wilson had ridden into town on his bicycle to meet a cousin, who was coming to visit him. He was riding down West Center street, when he collided with a pile of sidewalk blocks which had been placed a short distance west of Prospect street.

Mr. Wilson was thrown from his wheel and alighted against the pile of stones with terrific force. One of his front teeth was knocked out, and two others loosened. His upper lip was badly cut, and his face severely bruised in numerous places.

The young man was so dazed by the accident that he was unconscious of his surroundings. A policeman, who witnessed the accident, carried him to the Dr. H. W. Sager's office, where his injuries were dressed.

NEGLIGENT FATHERS.

Two More Must Answer for Failure to Support Children.

Two more cases under the state law forcing fathers to provide for and support their minor children were brought in the court of Justice Kelleher Wednesday.

L. E. Myers, representing Della Evans, filed a complaint against Wilbert H. Evans of Green Camp, alleging that Evans has not supported his two children, aged four and three years, for the year last past.

Mrs. Arthur Linn, through Crissinger & Guthery, filed complaint against Arthur Linn, claiming nonsupport of their children for the year last past.

Warrants were issued in both cases and put in the hands of Constable Ballantine for service.

VERY LIVELY RUNAWAY.

A Horse Belonging to Peter Boger Smashes a Buggy.

A horse belonging to Peter Boger indulged in quite a lively run Tuesday night just about supper time.

The horse was hitched in front of the Boger home on Oak street. For some reason it made a jump and broke the hitching strap and darted down the street. The buggy struck against a pole in front of the Prendergast office and a wheel was broken off. This did not stop the horse. Just as it was trying to turn the corner at Center street the horse slipped and the buggy was thrown against a post and almost completely demolished. The horse was not hurt.

KNIGHTS OF KHORASSEAN

Make Arrangements for Picnic at Prospect August 1.

The members of Koreish Temple, Knights of the Khorassan, met at the hall of Canby Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, Wednesday evening to complete preliminaries for the attendance of the local division of the order at the picnic to be given at Prospect August 1.

There will be about one hundred and twenty-five from here in line and an elephant has been secured for the occasion. The members are all enthusiastic over the coming event.

REV. J. A. SUTTON

Officiates at the Marriage of Mr. Buyer and Miss Stoddard.

William Buyer and Miss Maud Stoddard of Bowling Green township were married by Rev. J. A. Sutton at his residence in LaRue Monday evening. The young people will make their future home in Bowling Green township and have the best wishes of a wide circle of friends for their future happiness and success.

Ed Rentschler is sick.

CROP CONDITIONS

The Weather Bureau at Washington Issues a Report on the Growing Crops.

EARLY CORN IS BADLY DAMAGED

Late Corn Has a Chance to Escape the Effects of the Awful Drouth. Wheat Is Quite Generally Out of Danger—Oats Suffers—Cotton Doing Well.

Washington, July 17.—The disastrous effects of the drouth in the West and of the hot spell generally upon the growing crops are treated of at length in the weekly summary of crop conditions issued Tuesday by the weather bureau. It says:

"The corn crop, as a whole, in the great corn states of the central valleys has materially deteriorated and has sustained serious injury over the western part of the corn belt, especially in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. A very large part of the crop is late, however, and this has withstood the trying conditions of drouth and heat remarkably well, and with early rains will still make a fair crop. This is particularly applicable to Iowa, Nebraska and portions of Kansas and Northern Missouri.

"The early corn in Central and Southern Missouri, portions of Eastern Kansas, Arkansas and in the Central and West Gulf states has been irreparably injured. In the upper Ohio valley corn, while needing rain, has improved, and in the Atlantic districts the crop was made excellent progress.

"Winter wheat harvest is about finished, except in the more northerly portions of the Atlantic coast districts, where, in some sections, it has been retarded by rain.

"Over the southern portion of the spring wheat region, spring wheat has ripened prematurely and the general prospect is less promising than previously reported.

"Oats have suffered in common with other crops from heat and drouth in the states of the central valleys.

"Haying has been retarded by rains in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, but has made good progress in the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys.

"Except in the Carolinas and Florida, cotton is generally well cultivated and over the greater portion of the central and western districts is standing the drouth well.

"The weather conditions have been highly favorable for tobacco in the Atlantic coast states, but the crop is generally in need of rain the Ohio valley, and is suffering severely in the western portions of Kentucky.

"The prospect for apples has been greatly lessened, especially over the central valleys as a result of the heat."

NARROW ESCAPE

Is Had by a Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Huffman.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Huffman of Bellefontaine avenue had a very narrow escape from death by arsenical poisoning about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The little one drank some water in which some poisoned fly paper had been allowed to soak, and immediately became violently ill.

Dr. J. A. McMurray was called by telephone and by a quick response and prompt measures saved the child's life.

Blackberries for Canning.

Now is the time to order cultivated blackberries for canning. We have several hundred bushels to sell at a low price. Order now before they advance in price.

8-12-wk J. W. Thew.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in LaRue Saturday noon, July 13, Mr. Ira Anderson, aged seventy-eight years and seven months. He was born near Circleville, O., December 13, 1826, and at the age of twenty-four years was united in marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Fuss. To them was born one daughter, now Mrs. Miles, who for many years resided in Kansas. By industry, prudence and economy Mr. Anderson soon purchased a farm and engaged in farming. Having good judgment and excellent financial ability he amassed considerable property. After five years of married life his wife died and following a few years he married Miss Ann Bain. She lived but a few months when death claimed her as his own. In time he again united in wedlock, choosing Mrs. Sarah Higgins, nee Rubins. To them were born four sons, one dying at the age of three years. This lady was of enfeebled health and after six years of suffering she passed on before. Following her death he purchased property in LaRue, which he greatly improved. He made the acquaintance and consummated marriage with Mrs. Sarah Walker, who with three sons and one daughter and eleven grandchildren survive him. Many years ago he became a member of the Christian church. He had been in feeble health for some ten months, the last four weeks of which time his suffering was severe. Short services were held at the home, attended by Rev. J. A. Sutton, assisted by Messrs. Kohr and Newcomb, after which the remains were taken to Paw Paw church, where services were held and interment took place.

LARUE NEWSLETS.

Happenings of More or Less Interest in the Village.

LaRue, July 19.—David Bangunian died at his residence, four miles northwest of LaRue, Tuesday, at 8 a. m., aged eighty-four years. He was born in Virginia, June 24, 1817, and came to Marion county during the year 1851. He was united in marriage with Rebecca Bowman and to them were born eight children, of whom three sons and two daughters survive. He was a man of honesty and upright conduct and held in highest esteem by all who knew him. The funeral was conducted by Rev. J. A. Sutton at the home and burial took place in Bonner cemetery, west of town.

Saturday last Rev. J. A. Sutton was called to Prospect, where he attended the funeral of John B. Wyatt.

Mrs. Robert Benson, who for years has been a victim of heart disease, was prostrated Tuesday evening. Dr. Scott was hastily summoned, and, after some time, she was resuscitated.

Mrs. B. S. Ridgway spent the latter part of last week with relatives at Marion.

Mrs. Dan Colom and daughter, Clair, of Canton, are visiting relatives in and near LaRue.

N. B. Davis has purchased an automobile of Stringer and Chisholm of Marion.

Mrs. W. F. Knifflin and daughter, Nina, visited with relatives in Marion last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins of Atlanta, Georgia, are visiting with Mrs. John Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. John Benson of Lima and Mrs. Smith of Foraker are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benson, south of town.

The hardware store which has been conducted by C. C. Gracely for years, has been purchased by John Peters of this place, and a Mr. Campbell of near Morral.

Bessie Patrick, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Al. Patrick of High street, is quite poorly from the measles.

Ed. Prue is a victim of measles.

A scarlet fever card has been placed upon the Sharp home, making five cases of that dread disease, which is being well quarantined.

Mrs. A. H. Davis and children of River street are visiting at the home of C. H. Davis, south of town.

The Home Missionary society of the P. B. church held an interesting meeting at the church Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Delander spent Sunday with friends at Marion.

Miss Merle Smith of Cincinnati is the guest of her brother, Mr. Gene Smith, this week.

The Misses Dessa and Maude Raub were guests of Richwood friends Saturday.

The Misses Susie and Bertha Anderson went to Marion Wednesday to be the guests of friends for several days.

PERSONAL ITEMS

Picked Up in the Vicinity of the Village of Gurley.

Gurley, July 19.—Dr. and Mrs. Mattox and little daughter of Cochranton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith Sunday.

The condition of Mrs. A. Boblenz, who has been ill for several months, is much worse.

Miss Edna Cooper returned home Saturday from a month's visit with relatives at Springfield.

Mrs. Rebekah Garvin of Marion has been visiting a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Reardon.

Albert Cooper is having a porch built across the front of his residence. It will greatly improve the appearance of the place.

Dr. A. M. Crane, accompanied by his mother, was here on professional business Sunday.

Messrs. Malone and Uncapher, representing the Osborn Farm Implement company, were here on business Tuesday.

Miss Mame Davies of Delaware is the guest of Miss Mame S. Gray at DeCliff.

Amos Strauser moved from Espyville Thursday to the Crouse farm, west of here.

Rufus Carr has been seriously ill for several days.

Rev. Mr. Gladish of Indianapolis is holding evening services at DeCliff this week and while there is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Gray.

In Probate Court.

William Boyer and Maud Stoddard, both of Bowling Green township, have been licensed to marry by the probate court.

Pearl Wood has filed his sixth account in the probate court as trustee of the estate of Myrtle M. Wood.

William Tinker, guardian of Clarence E. Wainfor, has filed his fifth and final account.

Mary E. Sharpless has filed an application in the probate court to be made administratrix of the estate of James I. Bishop, deceased. The petitioner states that the property left by the deceased amounts to about $500 in real estate, that no will was left, and there are three heirs to the estate, they being Mary E. Sharpless, Frank P. Bishop and Charles P. Bishop.

Mary E. Sharpless has filed an application to be made administratrix of the estate of Helena E. Bishop, deceased, and states that no will was left for the distribution of about $2,500 in real estate among the heirs, Frank P. Bishop, Mary E. Sharpless, Alfred W. Bishop and James I. Bishop, deceased.

The display of new fall styled parlor lamps on display in the Marion Bazar show window, is attracting considerable attention. Note the reasonable price on each. Remember we lead in lamps. wk&8

AT NIAGARA FALLS

Mr. George Lee and Miss Rosa Rosencrans Are Married, Rev. John Crawford Officiating.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING AT IBERIA

Frank Douglas and Four Horses Are Knocked Down by the Bolt—Douglas and One of the Horses Instantly Killed—Fine Display of Fireworks at Caledonia.

Caledonia, July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. George Lee returned home Monday night from the Pan-American exposition. Mr. Lee was married at Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 27, to Miss Rosa Rosencrans, Rev. John Crawford officiating. Both parties are residents of Marion county and it will be quite a surprise to their friends to learn of their marriage.

Deputy Treasurer Frank Foreman collected taxes at the local Deposit bank Monday and Tuesday, amounting to $5,705.81, from Tully, Scott and Claridon township. This is one of the largest collections made here for many years.

T. J. Harrold of Cleveland is making a ten days' visit with local relatives.

Miss Mame Dennenwirth, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Dennenwirth for some time, returned to her home in Bucyrus Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Rogers and son, Eugene, left for Buffalo Monday, and will visit the Pan-American show for a few days.

Miss Clara Cronenwelt of Galion is the guest of Miss Ethel Dance and other relatives this week.

Mrs. T. H. D. Harrold of Seville is visiting this week with her daughter, Mrs. Scott Irey.

Dr. John Thomas, head physician of the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, visited with friends here the latter part of the week.

Miss Ino Van Buskirk is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. F. Schrader of Cleveland this week.

The first new wheat of this year's crop was received by Resler Bros. Friday from S. Iden of Climax. It tested sixty pounds to the bushel.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hart visited with friends in Cardington Sunday.

A horse belonging to a patent medicine man became frightened at something on Water street, Monday afternoon, and, breaking loose from the hitching rack, ran north about a mile, where it was found with the buggy shafts broken and the bridle torn to pieces.

John Patton was in Ashtabula Monday and Tuesday visiting with friends.

Seventeen tickets were sold for the Big Four excursion to Cleveland Sunday.

Miss Dawn Hart returned from a three weeks' visit with friends at Gowanda, New York, and the Pan-American exposition, Thursday night. Mrs. Minnie Foster of Gowanda came with her for a short visit.

A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the fireworks display on the public square Saturday night. Several very fine set pieces were used, besides numerous rockets, candles and bombs, the exhibit lasting about two hours. The Beech band furnished the music during the evening.

Mrs. Caroline Rick and daughters, Emma and Theckla, visited Monday and Tuesday with H. L. Rick and family.

Word was received here Tuesday morning of the death of Frank Douglass, a resident of near Iberia. Mr. Douglass was killed Monday afternoon by lightning. He was putting up a hay fork in his barn when a severe thunder storm came up, lightning flashed back and forth until at last with a crash a bolt struck the barn, instantly killing Mr. Douglass, and knocking down four horses which were in the barn, but only killing one of them. Mr. Douglass was about twenty-seven years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

S. C. Baker and Wm. Lusch took advantage of the large crowd which was in town Saturday night and gave a dance in the opera house. It was well attended, the dancers remaining until a late hour, and seeming to enjoy themselves despite the warm weather.

Several from this place went to Marion Tuesday afternoon to see the Bloomer girls play ball with the Marion team.

Dr. J. E. Baker and family were in Fulton, Sunday, the guests of the doctor's brother.

John A. Foos, a farmer living about five miles northwest of here, became the possessor of a freak Monday night in the shape of a calf which was born without a tail and with three joints of its backbone missing. The calf is alive and doing well.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

By Mizpah Encampment, No. 50, I. O. O. F., Tuesday Night.

The newly-elected officers of Mizpah Encampment, No. 50, I. O. O. F., were installed by W. C. Luellen, district deputy grand patriarch.

The officers installed were: Bert Powell, chief patriarch; B. B. Carter, senior warden; J. L. Seiter, junior warden; James Durkin, outside sentinel; Alvin Hill, inside sentinel; John Dairy, first watch; Frederick Fatzler, second watch; George W. Neely, third watch; E. A. Solomon, fourth watch.

The meeting was quite well attended.

EVERY WOMAN

Has Property Rights in the Affections of Her Husband.

Philadelphia, July 19.—The supreme court has affirmed a judgment for $25,000 in favor of Mrs. G. C. Reading against Mrs. Anna R. Gazzam, millionaire society leader and poetess. Mrs. Gazzam was alleged to have stolen Reading's affections. It was shown in evidence that she had dedicated soulful poetry to him, had written affectionate letters and had taken long trips with him. Mrs. Gazzam explained that there was nothing wrong in the letters and poetry, and that Reading accompanied her in the capacity of business adviser. Despite her explanations the courts have now decided that a woman has property rights in her husband's affections and that Mrs. Gazzam must settle.

EVENING JOURNAL

Says the Billion Dollar Trust Has Asked for Troops.

New York, July 19.—A Pittsburg special to the Evening Journal says:

"The billion dollar steel trust officials have made a preliminary call on Governor Stone for troops. All plans have been perfected for dispatching state militia with shotted guns to the steel mills when the attempt is made to reopen them and break the strike. The storm center is at the Painter mills in this city, at which Jack Whitehead and his band of forty strike breakers from Alabama are expected to arrive today. There will be bloodshed it is feared, if Whitehead attempts to reopen this mill. Trouble is also feared at Wellsville, Ohio, where an attempt is being made to reopen the sheet steel mills."

UNCLE SAM

Purchases from Spain the Big Dry Dock at Havana.

Washington, July 19.—The United States government Thursday purchased from Spain the floating drydock now lying in Havana harbor. The price paid was $185,000. Constructor Gillmore has been order from the New York navy yard with a force of men to take charge of the dock, and put it in complete repair. It is probable that the dock will eventually be sent to Manilla, where the United States at present has no facilities for docking vessels.

Spain originally asked $250,000 for the dock.

BIG NEW BARN

Will Be Erected by the Marion Brewing Company.

The directory of the Marion Brewing and Bottling company has approved plans for a new two-thousand dollar barn and has authorized Messrs. O. Leffler and Samuel Kraner to have the structure builded.

The big barn will be erected in the rear of the brewery, will be constructed of brick and will be amply large to stable the numerous teams and house the many wagons made necessary by the company's largely increasing business.

TRULY REMARKABLE.

A Speaker Touches the Emotions and They Cry and Laugh.

Dr. Dawson, who is to lecture on "Black Cats" at the Y. M. C. A. roof garden tonight, is said to be a fine platform speaker. A newspaper comment on the effect of a recent lecture reads: "He touched the emotions, they cried and then brushed away the tears and laughed. The lecture was both wholesome and refreshing."

Claridon Notes.

Adelaide, July 19.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Haley of Chicago, have been visiting relatives here for the past week.

Burt Adams and family of Marion and Will Adams and family of Columbus, were visiting their parents Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Adams is very ill.

Mr. Earnest Converse and son, Carroll, of LaRue were visiting relatives here the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Thomas McCall of Mt. Victory is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Converse, this week.

Mrs. W. L. Bird and daughter, Leola, were visiting with Mrs. O. E. Williams of Marion last Wednesday.

Miss Mamie Fletcher of Marion is visiting her grandma Smithson this week.

Several people from this place went over to Caledonia to see the fire works. They report them a grand success.

Martel Notes.

Martel July 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Fitch returned to Greenville, Pennsylvania, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leaher and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. King are visiting in town.

The pike has received a check for a time, but its friends are on the move to bring about its completion.

Mr. W. S. Burton and Miss Lizzie King furnished the music for the Boxwell entertainment at Iberia.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew McCalee have returned from a visit at Edison.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley of Marion visited Mrs. Jas Sharrock, Sunday.

Children's day at Clyde was observed last Sunday.

Myrtle Hurr of Bucyrus is visiting at L. Spiece's.

Tabernacle Meeting.

B. E. Warren of Springfield and other gospel workers will hold a tabernacle meeting at LaRue, commencing July 24 and continuing until August 4. All are invited to attend.

A LOT OF FIGURES

Auditor Lorin M. Hipsher Completes His Annual Agricultural Report Wednesday.

FALLING OFF IN WHEAT SHOWN

Less Rye Planted This Year Than Last—Not So Much Wheat Planted. More Corn Planted—Fall Off in Potatoes—The Fruit and Grain of 1900.

The following agricultural statistics have been compiled by the county auditor:

Wheat—Acres sown for 1900 in the county, 22,269; bushels produced, 84,822; acres sown for 1901, 25,982.

Rye—Acres sown for 1900, 87; bushels produced, 818, acres sown for 1901, 251.

Buckwheat—Acres sown for 1900, 11; bushels produced, 128.

Oats—Acres sown for 1900, 17,747; bushels produced, 781,047; acres sown for 1901, 17,211.

Corn—Acres planted for 1900, 41,727; bushels (shelled) produced, 2,203,384; acres planted for 1901, 46,907.

Broom corn—Acres planted for 1900, 11, pounds broom brush produced, 23,340.

Irish potatoes—Acres planted for 1900, 1,067; bushels produced, 67,196; acres planted for 1901, 891.

Sweet potatoes—Bushels produced in 1900, 46.

Onions—Acres planted in 1900, 7, bushels produced, 435.

Meadow—Acres in grass in 1900, 8,196; tons produced, 17,411.

Clover—Acres grown in 1900, 2,627; tons of hay produced, 2,217; bushels of seed produced, 854; acres plowed for manure, 737.

Flax—Acres sown in 1900, 18.

Milk—Gallons sold for 1900, 95,465.

Butter—Pounds made in 1900, 625,652.

Eggs—Number of dozen produced in 1900, 824,179.

Sorghum—Acres planted in 1900, 11; pounds of sugar 1900, 58, gallons of syrup, 905; number of trees, 3,040; pounds of sugar in 1901, 11; gallons of syrup, 995.

Bees—Hives in 1900, 151; pounds of honey, 80.

Commercial fertilizer—Pounds used in 1900, 255,560; cost, $2,641.

Grapes—Acres in 1900, 3; pounds gathered, 20,500; gallons of wine made, 426.

Apples—Acres of orchard in 1900, 2,023; bushels produced, 83,531.

Peaches—Acres in 1900, 14; bushels produced, 742.

Pears—Acres in 1900, 5; bushels produced, 510.

Cherries—Acres in 1900, 12; bushels produced, 273.

Plums—Acres in 1900, 8; bushels produced, 505.

Lands—Number of acres cultivated, 116,825; acres of pasture, 53,435; woodland, 17,347; waste land, 500; total, 188,107.

Horses—Owned in May, 1901, 5,351.

Cattle—Beef cattle owned in May, 1901, 1,456; milk cows, 4,538; all other cattle, 5,530; total, 12,164.

Sheep—Number owned in May, 1901, 55,992; number killed by dogs in 1900, 226, value, $786; number injured by dogs in 1900, 208; value, $421.

Wool—Pounds produced in 1900, 360,073.

Hogs—Number in May, 1901, 21,420; for summer markets, 7,306.

Animals died from diseases during 1900—Horses, 174, value, $9,601; cattle, 187; value, $4,106; sheep, 2,008, value, $5,071; hogs, 513, value, $2,951.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

James K. Williamson and Alice Williamson, to William House one lot in Green Camp township, $125.

A. J. Manley to William Firstenberger, lot No. 1970 in H. R. Dumble's addition to Marion, $550.

William Tinker to John Wesley Schwaderer, 126 acres of land in Green Camp township, $6,300.

E. Huber to Charles Fletcher, lot No. 2262 in Bellevlew addition to Marion, $1,700.

The Bee Hive.

A list of bargain priced articles that should interest you:

Steel shelf brackets 5c; slim taper files 4c; hasp and steeples 2c; lamp burners 5c; coat and hat hooks 10c a dozen; washboards 10c; two boxes shoe nails 5c, and lamp burners 5c. Paint brushes 5c; slaw cutters 5c; croquet sets 50c; buggy whips 5c; Mason jar caps 1c; sealing wax lids, dozen 5c; baskets 5c; cups and saucer set 25c, and set dinner plates 25c. You will profit by trading here. O. A. Jennings, proprietor, north Main street. wk-f

The Chinch Bug.

The driver of the Scott Town mail wagon was in the city Thursday and reported that the chinch bug has been doing a great deal of damage to the crops in that vicinity. He said the roadway and the ground quite a distance from each side of the road was covered with the insects that morning.

A horse and buggy belong to John Conley, living south of the city, was standing in front of Wilson's green house Tuesday evening, when the horse was frightened by the street car and ran away. The animal broke loose from the buggy, breaking both shafts in the effort. It jumped the fence and cut one of its feet quite badly.

INFERNAL MACHINE

Explodes in the Office of Brooklyn Board of Public Works.

New York, July 19.—John J. Kletcka, employed as a clerk in the office of the Brooklyn board of public works Thursday received a queer looking object through the mail. While he and Edward Schroeder, a draughtsman, were opening the package it suddenly exploded. Schroeder's right hand was blown off by the blast. The package was found to be an infernal machine. The address upon it appears like the writing of a woman. The police are investigating.

Benjamin Rosenbloom, a draftsman employed in the same office, was arrested, charged with having sent the death-dealing machine.

Rosenbloom and Kletcka quarreled some time ago over office affairs and were bitter enemies. Rosenbloom was in the office when the machine exploded and suspicion was directed to him because of his excited demeanor and because of his apparent knowledge of the workings of the machine. His writing on his books, his fellow clerks declare, resembles the writing on the package. He denies that he was connected in any way with the sending of the machine.

A LIONESS

Escapes from Her Cage and Creates Consternation.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 19.—Eva, a large lioness, the property of a circus man, showing here, was at large in the heart of this city for several hours Wednesday and consternation reigned. How she got out of her cage is a mystery, but when her steel home was found vacant the police and showman formed a hunting party and went in search of the missing animal. She was found crouching in the doorway of A. M. E. Zion church on Broad street. When the people learned that Eva was at large the streets became deserted and every one save the hunting party remained indoors.

Two daring circus men rushed upon the lioness, and with ropes and chains captured her after a brief fight. Two men were discharged from the circus recently and the police are inclined to believe that they allowed Eva to escape.

BADLY CUT

Are Nine Workmen by the Falling of a Bridge.

Hillsboro, Ind., July 19.—The big wooden bridge which is being built across Laugherty creek at the village of Friendship, fell Thursday, carrying with it fifteen men, who were at work upon it. The bridge was thirty feet high and many of the huge timbers sank two feet in the gravel in the bed of the creek. The men were shingling the roof when the structure gave way. Some jumped, while others clung to the roof and fell with the wreck. No one was killed, but nine men were badly cut and bruised.

CORONER'S JURY

Finds That Fuerhelm Was Insane, Hence the Iowa Tragedy.

Glenwood, Iowa, July 19.—The coroner's jury empaneled to investigate the deaths of Fred Fuerhelm, his wife and child, whose charred bodies were found in their burned home yesterday, has found that Fuerhelm was insane with jealousy, that he chopped off the heads of his wife and the child, cut the throats of his four horses, burned his residence and barn and then shot himself after hanging his marriage certificate on the fence.

EARL RUSSELL

Will Not Fare So Badly in Prison at Halloway.

London, July 19.—Earl Russell was advised to plead guilty. He said, after sentence had been imposed on him Thursday: "I am not disheartened with the verdict."

The Earl will be allowed a private room in the Halloway prison, special food, books and occasional visitors.

Lawyer Robinson, who is an M. P., said that he would support, in the house of commons, a bill abolishing trial by the peers.

128 YEARS OLD

He Fought an Attack of Measles and Won Out.

Newmarket, N. J., July 19.—Noah Raby, 128 years old, he says, has just recovered from an attack of the measles. When the disease came upon him three weeks ago the county physician said the old man could not live. Raby fought bravely for life, however, and all danger is now past. He has been an inmate of the Piscataway poorhouse for thirty years and claims to be the oldest man in the country if not in the world.

THE DEAR WOMEN

Plan To Vindicate the Rev. John Keller of Assault Fame.

New York, July 19.—A number of Hoboken women have formed a society to raise funds to assist the Rev. John Keller in bringing suit against Mrs. Thomas G. Barker with the idea of vindicating himself of the charge she makes against him. The women will make a house-to-house canvass to secure subscriptions.

Miss May Harshberger and Mrs. Will Yake have gone to Lakeside to enjoy a week's outing.

SWEEPING INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS

Derby, Conn., July 19.—Judge Edwin B. Gager of the superior court has issued against 149 striking machinists one of the most sweeping injunctions in the history of the state, and has placed an attachment for $25,000 upon their property. The application was made by the Farrell Foundry and Machine company.

The judge's order, under penalty of $5,000, enjoins each of the defendants from interfering with non-union men by way of "threats, persuasion, personal violence, intimidation or other means calculated to prevent such persons from entering the employ of the plaintiff."

They are prohibited from boycotting, from inducing business men not to deal with the non-unionists, from congregating or loitering near the premises of the plaintiff, or in other places with intent to interfere with the employes of the plaintiff, from picketing or patrolling the factory of the plaintiff, from making loud or boisterous noises near the factory. The attachment was placed on their property to secure the payment of the $5,000 fine if the injunction should be violated. The injunction holds until the first Tuesday in September, when there will be a hearing on the question of making it permanent.

Judge Gager was recently appointed to the bench and this was his first official act.

EX-CONVICT NO. 7178

Tells of Convicts Mutilating Themselves To Escape Work.

Detroit, Mich., July 13.—Ex-Convict No. 7178, recently discharged from Jackson prison, says that during the last two months two prisoners, one of them named Bishop and the other a colored man, unable to do the work demanded of them in the wet grinding room, and goaded to madness by the fear of flogging, set to work to cut off the fingers of their left hands. Bishop had cut off one of his fingers and was at work on the second when he was stopped. The other man was more successful, for he had taken two off and nearly severed a third.

The convicts hoped that by mutilating themselves they would be taken from the work. Their self-torture was in vain, however, for Bishop was reassigned to the work and was flogged twice. The other man is still in the hospital.

Warden Chamberlain admits the self-mutilation of the men, but denies the flogging.

TELEGRAPH NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

Trenton, N. J.—The will of the late Pierre Lorillard has been filed and admitted to probate. No caviat has been filed and there will probably be no contest.

Guthrie, O. T.—Eastern roads turned over to Western lines Thursday 40,000 people, mostly from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, who will register for claims in the Comanche country.

Washington—The president has appointed Wm. Cameron, of Krebs, Indian territory, mine inspector for Indian territory and D. Clem Weaver of Omaha, receiver of public moneys in O'Neill, Nebraska.

Newark, N. J.—The Thomas G. Plant company has been incorporated here with a capital stock of $2,500,000 to manufacture and deal in boots and shoes. This is supposed to be the nucleus of a boot and shoe trust.

Augusta, Me.—Governor Hill has selected Miss Mary Preble Anderson of Portland to be sponsor of the battleship Maine at the launching next week. She is the great-great-granddaughter of Commodore Preble of revolutionary war fame.

Paris—Tod Sloan will quit riding horses for a time and give his time to automobiling. Sloan will go home in August in company with the crack automobilist Charron and Fournier, and the trio will race at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo.

New York—Promoters are organizing a hat trust which will include the principal manufacturers of the country. It is confined to the makers of felt hats, and if the scheme goes through it will be known as the United Hat Manufacturers of America.

New York—Wm. K. Vanderbilt has registered his horses on the American turf. Vanderbilt is president of the Coney Island Jockey club and chief owner of the Sheepshead Bay track, but has never raced his horses in America. T. C. McDowell, a Kentuckian, will train Vanderbilt's stable.

Newburg, N. Y.—The wild man, who has been at large in the neighborhood for some time, was captured Wednesday night. He said he was John Martin of New York. Martin told the police that the weather was so hot he had thrown away his clothes. His body was badly burned by the sun and covered with bruises. The heat probably drove him insane.

What a Joke.

Paris, July 19.—La Patrie sprang a hot sensation here Thursday in the shape of a New York dispatch which declared that war between Mexico and the United States was imminent over attempts at the forcible annexation of the first named country. Europe, the correspondent with the vivid imagination added, would interfere and check American aggression.

THE WILDCATTER OF THE OILFIELD

NEWSPAPER readers have latterly been made familiar with any number of strange terms in connection with the development of the oilfields of California and Texas. "Wildcatters" and "wildcat wells" are frequently referred to in correspondence from the oil regions, in which some persons are making millions and many more are making nothing but future trouble for themselves.

The wildcatter of the oil business is the enterprising and venturesome individual who puts down a well in absolutely new territory where petroleum has not been discovered and either strikes oil or gets a "dry hole," as an unproductive well is called. The dry holes are far more numerous than the "gushers" and even than the wells where oil is found in small quantities. For this reason putting down wildcat wells as a general practice is certain to be either very profitable or very disastrous. Many men fail, but now and then some shrewd and lucky producer, like Colonel J. M. Guffey, the most successful wildcatter in the world and the discoverer of the mighty Lucas gusher in southeastern Texas, strikes a big well and makes a fortune. The very term "wildcat well" indicates the great financial hazard of the business. It is "a hundred to one shot," to use a race track simile, with from $5 000 to $10 000 as the wager that the well will be a good one.

This does not mean, however, that the wildcatter is a harebrained enthusiast who puts a well down anywhere and simply trusts to luck. Before he stakes the well he has looked up the geological data pertinent to the situation and has it figured out that the oil belt he expects to tap connects with an oil field a hundred or several hundred miles distant. He knows that he is taking a big chance, but at the same time is fairly confident that he will strike a new field. One producer I know drilled a wildcat well and missed discovering such a field by about 300 feet. A second wildcatter tempted fortune a quarter of a mile farther east, opened the new field and made $1,000 000. Both men had figured carefully, but one had luck and the other lacked it.

The reason why a successful wildcatter makes a fortune when he makes such a strike is that he usually leases thousands of acres around his proposed test well, agreeing to give the owner of the land one-eighth of the oil produced. He consequently controls a large area of valuable territory when his well proves to be a good one. When Colonel Guffey drilled his big gusher, which began producing oil at the rate of 70 000 barrels per day, he had leased [illegible] 1,000 acres of land near Beaumont, and if the Beaumont field does not prove to be a pool like the famous Cherry Grove pool an immense fortune is within his grasp. A pool in the oil regions, as its name indicates, simply is a pool of oil of limited area, and its wells usually start with a very large output and in a few weeks dwindle to little or no production. The famous Cherry Grove well "646," which was struck in Warren county, Pa., in February, 188[illegible], and caused terrible excitement in the oil country, produced 1,000 barrels the first 24 hours, increased to 2,500 barrels in a few days, decreased to 400 barrels a day in four months and at the end of eight months was producing less than a barrel per day. In contrast to this is the showing of numerous wells near Bradford, Pa., which started modestly at between 50 and 200 barrels 2[illegible] years ago and are still producing several barrels a day.

The first wildcatter was Colonel E. L. Drake, a New Yorker, who had heard of the oil springs and oil pits near Titusville, Pa., and began drilling a well on Watson's flats below Titusville in May, 1859. Professor Silliman, Jr., of Yale, had analyzed some of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] was all [illegible] which had been taken from the famous oil spring near Cuba, N. Y., and the Pennsylvania Rock Oil company had been organized to raise [illegible] [illegible] and sell [illegible] oil. It was as an employee of this company that Colonel Drake started the first well sunk for the specific purpose of procuring crude petroleum. Drake drove an iron pipe down [illegible] feet to bedrock, then started his primitive drill, and on Aug. 28, 1859, oil was struck at a depth of 69½ feet, and rose to within ten feet of the top of the well, and when equipped for pumping the first wildcat venture produced about 10 barrels of oil per day. Since Drake found oil at less than 70 feet other wells have been sunk over 2 100 feet into the earth. It is also interesting to compare the 10 barrel well of Drake, the first wildcatter, with the 50,000 barrel well of Guffey, the king of the new century's wildcatters.

While Colonel Drake is called the first wildcatter, there is evidence that the American Indian preceded him and that the Indian was in turn preceded by the mound builder or some other prehistoric man. The Oil City Derrick's Handbook of Petroleum states that numerous pits of great antiquity were found along Oil creek, French creek and at Pithole [illegible] years ago and that they were constructed for the purpose of collecting oil. These curious pits were dug on the low grounds near streams in the vicinity of oil seeps, and there is evidence that they were not constructed by the Senecas or other Indians, although it was at a period [illegible] [illegible] attracted the attention of French and Jesuit missionaries and [illegible] by explorers [illegible]. French missionary Joseph De la Roche Dallion described it in 162[illegible] as a kind of oil which the Indians called antonontons. This oil came from the oil spring near Cuba and was used as a medicine by the Seneca Indians. It was sometimes sold [illegible] [illegible] guineas (£1) a quart [illegible] it probably the top not being [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] up to the present writing [illegible] so [illegible] at the rate of [illegible] a barrel [illegible] sells for about $1. It was in 18[illegible] before [illegible] [illegible] of barrels taken from salt wells at Tarentum, Pa., were sold for $20 a barrel, and owing to the great [illegible] 1,[illegible] barrels were obtainable [illegible] the price rose to $50 a barrel.

Colonel James M. Guffey, the acknowledged king of all wildcatters and the most conspicuous oil producer in America, because of this fact and because his production of oil is greater than that of any other individual, is a native of Sewickley, Pa., and is of Scotch descent. He worked on the paternal farm until he was 18, then became a railroad clerk in Louisville and later an express clerk in Nashville. Twenty-nine years ago he embarked in the oil and natural gas business and has been closely identified with it since. In his operations he has been so closely associated with John H. Galey, another famous wildcatter, that the story of one is practically the story of the other. The first great success of these argonauts of oildom was the Matthews gusher in the McDonald oilfield, which but for the Lucas gusher in Beaumont would hold the record as the most wonderful spouter of crude petroleum ever discovered. Soon after oil was struck it produced 10 000 barrels a day, and it is said that nearly 60 days later the well was pouring forth a veritable flood of oil at the rate of [illegible] barrels per hour, or [illegible] barrels per day. At that time Guffey & Galey had drilled [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] producing [illegible] 3[illegible] barrels a day, which gave them an income from the McDonald field alone of about $15,000 a day, or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Matthews gusher produced [illegible] barrels of oil worth about $30,000.

Having thoroughly opened the McDonald field Guffey & Galey looked about for new fields to conquer. Unlike most operators they did not believe that western Pennsylvania was the only territory in which oil could be found in paying quantities. They were willing to drill in any state in the union, a hundred miles or a thousand miles from the nearest oil well, if in their judgment there were indications that oil was to be found. It is a far cry from Pennsylvania to Kansas, but their next move was to open the Neodesha oilfields in southeastern Kansas in 1891, drilling over 100 wells, building pipe lines and partially erecting a refinery. The two wildcatters, who seem to be able to smell oil even if it is 1,000 or 2,000 feet beneath the earth's surface, next opened the Corsicana (Tex.) and the Coalinga (Cal.) fields, and their latest triumph is the Beaumont field. A large part of the credit for the discovery of Beaumont's oil, however, is due another wildcatter, A. F. Lucas, a Beaumont man. Lucas was certain there was oil at Beaumont and started a well 350 feet from where the present Lucas gusher is located. He drilled his well to a depth of 650 feet, when his funds gave out, and he then induced Guffey & Galey to test the territory. They put down another well, which developed into the world famous Lucas gusher.

Some of the conspicuous wildcatters of today are John A. Garland, a Canadian, who started in the oil business as a transporter of petroleum by boat from Oil City to Pittsburg and who, it is said, has drilled more wildcat wells and dry holes than any man; L. E. Dean, better known as "Farmer" Dean, a Canadian and veteran of [illegible] years' experience in the oilfields; John Galloway, another Canadian, who during 40 years of petroleum seeking has drilled wells in practically every field in North America; Charles P. Collins, president of the Devonian Oil company, who began work in the oil country as a tool dresser and is now one of the most successful wildcatters and the greatest developer in the business; Captain Joseph T. Jones, a civil war veteran, who drilled 17 unsuccessful wells before fortune smiled upon him and who recently owned 500 oil and gas wells in the Bradford field, and D. R. Beatty of Beaumont, who drilled the Beatty gusher, which is almost as wonderful a producer as the Lucas well.

A famous wildcatter in his day was the late Frederick Crocker of Olean, N. Y., one of the pioneer oil producers of the Oil Creek, Bradford and Allegany fields. When he struck the famous Irwin well, near Pioneer, Pa., it produced a little oil and rivers of water. Mr. Crocker declared that the water could be pumped off and that oil would then come. For three months he pumped water out of the well and people thought him almost crazy, but the water was finally exhausted and oil came in large quantities. On the McElheny farm near Funkville, Pa., Mr. Crocker, hoping to make new openings in the oil bearing rock, exploded a large quantity of gunpowder in a well. This was undoubtedly the first time that explosives were used for such a purpose. Since then countless wells have been torpedoed with nitroglycerin. The explosion caused no oil to flow from Crocker's well, but burned gunpowder was pumped from a well near by, showing that the explosion was a success. One of Mr. Crocker's early strikes, the Rattlesnake well, was located by a professional willow wand seer, who was to get all the oil produced the first three days. Oil was struck and the willow wand wielder pocketed $1,500. Mr. Crocker was one of the wildcatters who located the world famous Bradford field.

Probably the most noted wildcat well was 646 of Cherry Grove. It was drilled by Captain Peter Grace and Captain George Dimmick and was a mystery for weeks, would be intruders being driven away with shotguns. The well opened the Cherry Grove pool, knocked the bottom out of the oil market, caused a town of 6,000 inhabitants to be built in a wilderness in one month and ruined hundreds of men because the pool it opened was great in promise but insignificant in fulfillment.

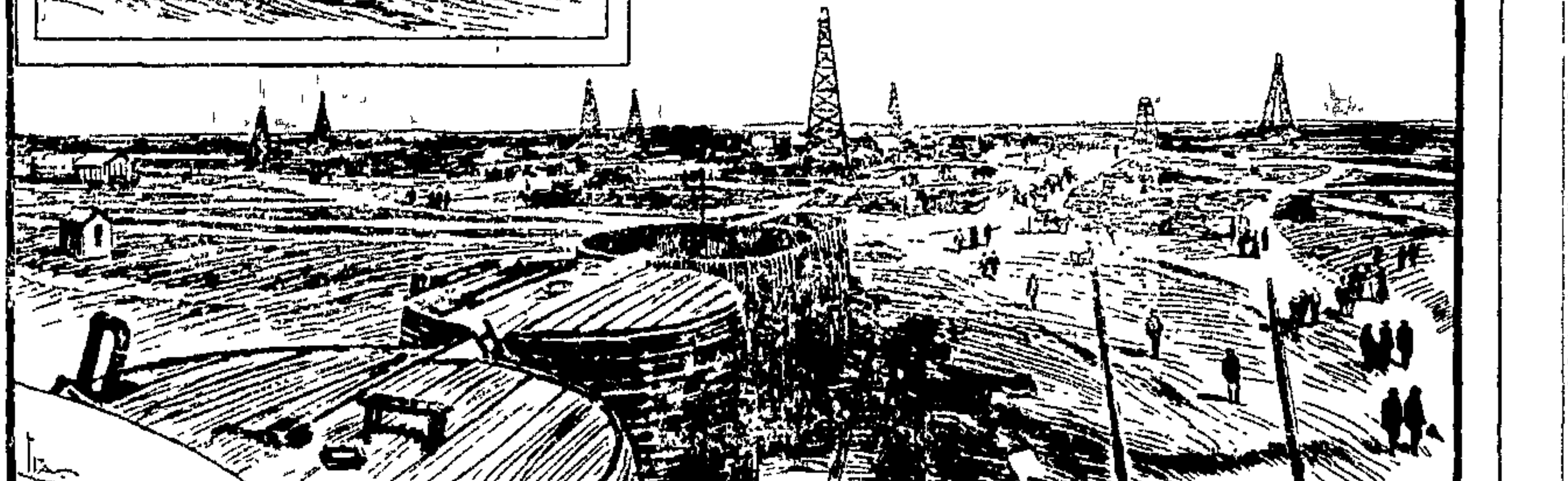
ROGER P. BARNUM.

"646" MOST FAMOUS WILDCAT WELL.

HON. J. M. GUFFEY

THE FIRST WILDCAT WELL.

COL. DRAKE.



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF THE BEAUMONT OIL FIELDS TEXAS.

TERRESTRIAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

AS the result of a series of recent experiments in France it has been proved to the satisfaction of many electricians and scientists of repute that the so called aerial waves are no longer necessary to the perfect transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy. One of the obstacles in the way of the perfect working of the Marconi system has been the probable interference from the curvature of the earth. At least the experimenters have been working to overcome the interposition of the earth's curvature by the erection of high poles and the use of ships' masts. It was reckoned that the difficulties of intercommunication increased in ratio to the distance between the points which it was desired to connect, and consequently wireless communication between Europe and America seemed likely never to eventuate if the lines of development were to be followed along those suggested by Marconi.

Again, one of the chief uses of wireless telegraphy would be for the conveyance of signals and orders in war time, either between different sections of an army, between different vessels of a fleet or between a fleet and the shore. In order to successfully send and receive these signals high masts would be necessary, such as have been used by Marconi in his experiments in England and France, notably along the shores of the English channel. Now these masts would of course attract the attention of an enemy and cause a concentration of the enemy's [illegible] the luckless signal men. They could not be concealed, for they must of necessity be on hand with their receivers or coherers ready to collect the aerial messages flying about from another station, either upon a ship at sea or at a [illegible] [illegible].

Quite successful experiments have been made from balloons, and it is designed to use them in the transmission of war messages, provided no other system shall in the near future supersede that upon which Marconi is now assiduously at work. But if high masts are open to the objection of being too conspicuous for the comfort of the operators, still more are the balloons open to this objection, as they cannot possibly be concealed and would make excellent targets to an enemy's guns.

By the system recently experimented with, however, the masts and balloons are done away with, and in fact the system is said to be commended for its simplicity. It is the discovery of two men, Colonel Dienowski, an ordnance officer of the Russian army, and M. Victor Popp, an inventor and electrician of attainments who has already made the world his debtor by several inventions. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and succeeded almost instantly in transmitting messages to a house situated on a prominent street in the heart of the city. Their experiments were conducted in the presence of [illegible] representatives of the [illegible], who all were enthusiastic over their success.

As already stated, there are no masts or balloons, which are absolutely necessary in Marconi's method, for in opposition to his scheme this latest of wireless discoveries is terrestrial rather than aerial. The electric waves the discoverers [illegible] are not interfered with by the earth's curvature, but follow its surface. Whether or not the theory promulgated by Marconi—that he must first overcome the curvature of the earth by erecting high stations at either end for transmitters and coherers—was correct or not, at least he has acted on that theory, while Colonel Dienowski and M. Popp have cut the Gordian knot at once by discarding the idea of an interference from curvature.

By their terrestrial method they send messages which are received at the desired stations and clearly understood. Their apparatus is simplicity itself, so far as electricians regard it, and consists of two electrodes separated by a distance that should vary according to the distance to be overcome. Upon a sheet of glass is placed the negative electrode, as an "isolator," while the positive is buried in the earth at a depth of 10 or 12 feet, and both electrodes are connected with the transmitting apparatus. This arrangement is also followed at the receiving station, and this is all the inventors say that is necessary for the perfect dispatch and registration of messages. Distance is no obstacle, they declare, the sending of a wireless message from Europe to America being merely a matter of detail, as, for example, the distance separating the electrodes and electric energy for the transmitters. The transmitting waves or rays can also be directed and compelled to travel in any given direction, M. Popp claims, by what he calls his reflector-isolator. Other claims which the inventors seem able to substantiate are that their apparatus is simple and easily kept in order, that it is easily transported by not more than four men and can be set up and put in working order in an hour, a consideration that all army men will appreciate where immediate dispatch is of the first importance. The other important though relative feature, the absence of telltale poles or balloons, they say, would in itself constitute an immense advantage over the Marconi method, and recommends it at once to the governments of Europe and America.

In this connection it may be observed that the wireless telegraphy idea is a great deal older than young Marconi, with whom it is now indissolubly associated, for he merely collated and elaborated on what more famous men than he had discovered. Before Marconi were Faraday and Clerk-Maxwell, who discovered the nature of electric waves; Hertz, after whom the Hertzian waves are named; Thompson, Popoff, Righi, Rigaut and many others. They are all merely workers in nature's vast laboratory, each discovering something of value which, when all the parts are fitted together, will be found to constitute a perfect whole.

JOHN M. ROBERTSON

A THRILLING INCIDENT

An incident which suggests a [illegible] lesson for society leaders has occurred to a young lady in Berlin who wore a fox's head at the end of her boa. A dog was seized with the delusion that he was up against a good thing and set into full cry at once and [illegible] [illegible] to kill [illegible] fox, the young lady [illegible] realized that she [illegible] her own death.

JOHN KENSIT, THE FAMOUS ANTIRITUALIST.

This is the portrait of famous John Kensit, whose name has become almost a household word in England on account of his frequent and reiterated protests against the church of which he is a member professing in its book of prayer to follow one creed of worship and deliberately setting up another in practice. He is now known as the great protestor, commended by some for his evident sincerity and denounced by others for his sensationalism. Though brought up a strict churchman he has [illegible] a war that promises serious results. He found, he says, an old custom prevailing at the confirmation of bishops of calling upon any who had reason for objecting to come forward. But the first time he did so he was arrested by a policeman. This did not daunt him, however, and it was only a short time ago that he entered his protest against confirmation of the latest appointee to the bishopric, Dr. Winnington-Ingram, objecting to him on the personal ground that he was guilty of moral immorality.'

John Kensit, the 'ecclesiastical jingo' as his enemies call him, was born in 18[illegible]. In person he is short and stocky, with sparkling eyes, curly black hair and fine features. He is a book publisher and has a stuffy little shop in Paternoster row, London, where it is said that literally "two is company and three a crowd." His store however has become famous as the place whence are issued his manifestoes against the ritualistic practices which he so ardently condemns.

MOUNTAINS AT SEA.

We hear persons talk about "waves mountain high," but such waves exist only in the imagination. If on the land you see a hill 35 feet high, you would hardly call it a mountain, yet it is very seldom that an ocean wave reaches that height.

An Englishman named Cornish has invented an instrument for measuring waves and with it has made many experiments.

In the southern Indian ocean during a violent northwest gale waves averaged 29 feet in height. The largest seen was 37 feet high.

In the open ocean a strong wind caused waves 16 feet high. East of the Cape of Good Hope during strong west winds which blew with great regularity for four days the height of the waves only increased from 19 to 22 feet, and even waves of this height are extremely rare.

ROADBED RESISTANCE.

If a 33 pound pull will move a wagon over a wooden pavement, a pull of 147 pounds will be needed to move the same vehicle over a newly graveled road.

Legal Notice.

John I. Court, plaintiff, vs. Joseph P. Williams and —— Williams, (first name unknown) his wife, if living, and, if dead, the unknown heirs at law and devisees of said Joseph P. Williams and [illegible] (first name unknown) Williams, his wife; Sarah Grove and Abijah Grove, her husband, if living, and, if dead, the unknown heirs at law and devisees of said Sarah Grove and Abijah Grove, her husband, defendants.

The defendants above named will take notice that on May 25th, 1901, John I. Court, plaintiff, filed his petition in case No. [illegible] in the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, against said defendants alleging that he is the owner in fee simple in actual possession of the following real estate, to-wit: situated in the Township of Pleasant, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and known as being the west half of the southwest quarter of Section [illegible], Township [illegible] south, range 15 east, containing [illegible] acres more or less, excepting therefrom, however, 4 acres conveyed by this plaintiff to [illegible] B. Botwell by warranty deed dated March [illegible], 18[illegible], recorded in volume 19, page [illegible], deed records of said County of Marion, also the following situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid and being [illegible] acres more or less off of the south end of frac. Section 2[illegible], Township 5, south range 15 east, and that the persons above named claim some interest therein adverse to plaintiff's title; the prayer of said petition is for the quieting of the title of said lands in plaintiff as against defendants and any and all persons claiming under them. The defendants are required to plead hereto by August 10th, 1901, or judgment will be taken accordingly.

JOHN I. COURT

Mouser & Quigley, plaintiff's attorneys.

5-1-6

LEGAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM M. WILT, whose place of residence is to me unknown, will take notice that on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1901, Minnie E. Wilt filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, her certain petition praying for a divorce from said William M. Wilt and for the custody of their minor children upon the ground of drunkenness and extreme cruelty, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1901.

Dated June 25, 1901.

MINNIE E. WILT

By H. Edmund Hill her Att'y.

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MISSISSIPPIANS

Denounce the Cowardly Murder of Two Poor Italians.

Memphis, Tenn., July 18.—Two hundred citizens of Greenville, Mississippi, met Wednesday and passed resolutions on the recent assassination of two Italians near there. Among other things the resolutions say:

"We deplore and denounce the cowardly midnight assassination of two helpless Italians which recently occurred in this county as being subversive of the principles of good government and a deadly blow to the commercial success of any community which will acquiesce in, or tolerate, such crimes. It was a wanton insult and stigma to a county noted for its law-abiding and honorable citizenship, and we are deeply impressed with the conviction that not to punish is to condone such crimes. The stain can only be effectively wiped out by the punishment of the criminals. We respectfully request our governor to order a special session of court so if possible, those perpetrating this murder may be discovered and brought to justice."

THE DOWIEITES

Must Give Twenty-Four Hours' Notice Before Invading Evanston

Chicago, July 18.—Charges against Elders Speicher and Piper, who led the Dowieites to Evanston last week, were dismissed when they were arraigned Wednesday, but not until the suburb authorities had secured their promise to hold no more meetings in the streets and to notify the police twenty four hours before they intended to go to the city.

When the elders reached Evanston they were greeted by a small crowd which, while they attempted no violence, hooted and jeered.

FROM THE SEA

Comes a Message Telling of Wrecking of the Louisiana.

Halifax, N. S., July 18.—A bottle picked up in the sea near here Wednesday contains a message stating that the steamer Louisiana had been wrecked 30 miles east of Nova Scotia. Only two persons have been saved, it was stated, in a small boat.

There is only one steamer Louisiana that might have been near the scene of the alleged wreck. That is the British steamer Louisiana, Captain Baker, which sailed for the United Kingdom on July 8 from Quebec.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER

Lose Their Minds as Result of a Trifling Injury.

Evansville, Ind., July 18.—Ben Brune, forty-five, of Tell City, died last night in the Southern Indiana Insane asylum. A week ago he lost a finger and thumb in a factory and through fear of losing his entire arm he went insane. Since then his oldest daughter, through brooding, has lost her mind and will be sent to the asylum. Brune was one of the wealthiest citizens of Perry county.

THE NORTHWESTERN

Ends Its First Trip from Chicago to Europe and Return

Chicago, July 18.—The steamship Northwestern arrived from Liverpool Wednesday.

Beyond the general salute of whistles from all the steam craft in the harbor front this successful end of the first voyage of a regular line steamer between the great lakes and Europe was without feature. The Northman is due here early Friday.

London—General Kitchener reports that in a skirmish in the Orange River colony, Captain Charles Botha, son of Philip Botha; Lieutenant Human and Cornet Oliver were killed.

SPENCER ON JOHN FISKE

British Scientist Praises Famous American Historian's Service.

INTERESTING FACTS ON HIS LIFE.

For Twenty-five Years the Great Philosopher Scarcely Left His Library Except For Lecture Tours. His Intimacy With Eminent Men and Methods of Work.

Herbert Spencer, England's famous scientist and philosopher, cabled to the New York Journal the following eulogy on the late John Fiske, great American historian and philosopher:

"Beyond all question, John Fiske did an important service in diffusing, popularizing and elucidating the doctrine of evolution, while giving new illustrations and extension special to himself. His death is a misfortune."

At the time of his death John Fiske, the great historian and philosopher, was just in the act of moving his valuable library and household gods to his new home on Brattle street, near the historic Longfellow house, at Cambridge, Mass.

For the first time in 20 years he was taking a little breathing spell. He had brought his latest work in hand, "The History of the Americas," practically to a close. For the two weeks previous to his death he had been supervising the transfer of his precious books, 20,000 in all, to his new workshop.

The collection of this library had been his fad, his recreation, for 50 years. He had spent upon it over $150,000. When he was but 12 years old, he had a little library of 200 volumes. That was the nucleus from which has sprung this historical and philosophical library, probably the most complete private collection in this country along these lines. John Fiske's life was spent in his library. For 25 years he had scarcely moved out of it, except when on his lecture tours. Among his books, reaching in double and triple rows from floor to ceiling in the big central room of his house, he found his only recreation.

The only exercise he took was to pace from his little working alcove, walled in by books, out to his conservatory on the south veranda, which also adjoined the library.

It was a pathway 20 feet long. Here was John Fiske's world. It was here that he wrote those delightful "Excursions of an Evolutionist" that have given to so many their best ideas of evolution and the wonders of nature. Here his "Destiny of Man" was conceived and executed, as well as that masterly treatise on "Cosmic Philosophy."

In the little alcove, looking out through a vine wreathed window upon a bit of lawn and a row of poplars on a quiet side street, most of his histories, too, were written, such as "The Beginnings of New England," "The Discovery of America," "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," "The American Revolution," "The War For Independence" and many others.

Professor John H. Wright of Harvard university will supervise the publication of the historian's last books. In the search which will be made for hidden literary treasures many important things are expected to be brought to light. Letters from Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel, Spencer, are known to be tucked away somewhere. These he never showed to anybody, not even to members of his own family, but the intimate terms that he had with all these eminent men abroad are well known. With Herbert Spencer in particular he kept up a correspondence to the last. What inspiring thoughts they interchanged may yet be brought out in a book of letters and memoirs.

But there are other indications of how he kept in touch with those kindred souls of the world of science and philosophy. On some of the shelves nearest to his seat at the desk were whole rows of books of each of those men, not less than a dozen of Darwin's, long lines of volumes of Spencer, from earliest to latest editions, and the same of Huxley and Haeckel. John Stuart Mill's numerous contributions to philosophy, and Bain's "Emotions and the Will," all show how deeply Mr. Fiske delved into and lived in the philosophical world.

Sitting at this same little alcove desk, where he had worked almost daily for 25 years, he could put his hand on quite a different set of books. They were the historical ones, on Salem witchcraft, on early colonial history of New England, the Quaker colonies, Virginia and French Canada, such books as can be bought in no bookstore now and found in but few libraries. These were his working reference books.

To get to another of his treasure corners he had but to rise and take a few strides across the room to his folklore section. Out of this collection of traditions, from east, west, north and south in America, and from all parts of the old world in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Polish and Sanskrit, he had gleaned his data and his inspiration for his "Myths and Myth Makers."

All this goes to show why John Fiske's library was his world. Here he would come after his breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning. He would write until 12 or 1 o'clock. Like lightning he would turn off the big folio sheets in a hand as fine as an engraver's. So clear and precise were his thoughts that his first drafts scarcely ever needed any corrections. He would write 3,000 or 4,000 words at a sitting.

After an hour at lunch he would again take his seat at his desk and either resume his writing or vary the task by correcting proofs from his publishers or perhaps he would take up some new reading or research. Then came the dinner hour in the evening. This he particularly enjoyed. He was a big man, six feet tall and weighed 200 pounds. Some called him self indulgent because he liked his food so well. He liked a quart of ale, too, at his dinners. At his table he was the wit, humorist and genial, loving husband, father and host.

With absolutely no exercise it is easy to see how even the strongest constitution would break down under such a regimen. The reason he gave for not taking exercise was that it wearied and distracted his thoughts from his work. He would not let anything interfere with that.

Up to within a few years Mr. Fiske used to work almost as much at night as in the daytime. He would re-enter his study at 8 o'clock and busy himself with reading, translation and research till 2 o'clock in the morning. In those quiet night hours, when nothing could disturb him, he thought out his themes. That was why he was able the next morning to sit down and write them off by the thousand words without an error or correction.

He used to be a great lover of his pipes, of which he kept an assortment on a table near his desk. But with increasing corpulency he had to give up this luxury. It seemed to interfere with his breathing.

It was not only in his library that Mr. Fiske worked out his great thoughts. Hanging up in the music room is a framed photograph of a big apple tree at Petersham, N. H., his wife's early home. He occasionally took a summer trip there. Under that apple tree he wrote "Through Nature to God" in two weeks. In this way he turned even his recreation trips to account.

It may almost be said that John Fiske never had a vacation. In his Cambridge home he worked summer and winter. He had no country home to which to go and give himself up to rest and recreation. His persistent activity was a marvel. Some called him a tireless worker, but he wasn't. He felt the strain of his tasks. He was an overworked man. Yet he kept his feelings to himself, so that few even of his own family knew the strain he was under.

It was his intention when he got into his new house on Brattle street to take a little more rest and enjoyment. He had a big library set apart, occupying the entire west end of the upper floor. Walnut bookshelves encircled it on all sides. He would have all his books so arranged that he could put his hand on anything he wanted without any effort. There he was planning to do the last great works of his life. One was to be a complete history of the United States. Another, and his dearest wish, was to write a life of Christ, the man, in the full light of modern thought and archæological discovery. This ambition he confided to but two or three of his closest friends.

He had degrees from several colleges making him a doctor of laws and letters, but he preferred to be called plain Mr. Fiske. His life's motto, which he had lettered over the mantel in his library, was:

"Disce ut semper victurus vive ut cras moriturus." (Learn as if you were always going to live; live as if you were going to die tomorrow.)

ANOTHER DEAD SEA.

Curious Body of Water Discovered by Explorer Sven Hedin.

The Swedish explorer Sven Hedin has discovered a very curious lake in Tibet, says the Revue Scientifique, which he describes as follows:

"It is a very large sheet of water, hitherto unknown—a new Dead sea—almost as interesting as that of Palestine. It is one of the strangest sheets of water that I have ever seen. It is of enormous extent, but not very deep. To sail on it you have to walk through it on foot for a kilometer (over half a mile) from the edge to reach the boat. Then the boat must be dragged another kilometer, so that a distance of two kilometers must be traversed from the shore before the boat, with its equipment, can be really floated.

"But the most curious and most remarkable feature of this inland sea is the incredible quantity of salt that it contains. The bottom is a compact mass of salt, on whose rough surface it is very disagreeable to walk, as one must do to reach the boat. The boat itself, our oars, our clothes, were all as white as chalk, and when drops of the water fell on the ground they left globules behind them, as if they were sap from a candle. It is not remarkable that this sea and its neighborhood are as sterile as the Dead sea of Palestine."

Seclusion on Park Seats.

Park seats in most cities, as in our own, are of a conventional pattern, being simply benches intended to hold four or five persons each, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Obviously no one cares to intrude on such a bench on which two or three persons are already sitting. Still less does he care to have them come and sit on a bench which he has preoccupied, and the consequence is that such benches seldom contain more than half as many sitters as they are intended to accommodate. Free benches seating two each and free chairs sitting one each, with the larger benches, would remove this objection, would do away with all demand for pay chairs and would give much better accommodation to the public than the system now in force.

Engravings Going Up In Price.

Quite a remarkable fact is the extraordinary price engravings are now reaching, says the London Review. A few years ago $250 was thought a high price for a good mezzotint or engraving after Sir Joshua Reynolds. **Now as much as $5,000 has been paid on more than one occasion; and from $2,000 to $2,500 is the ordinary value of a good specimen.**

A MAMMOTH CHIMNEY.

Features of a New Smokestack at Constable Hook, N. J.

IT IS ONE YEAR IN HEIGHT.

Will Take Smoke and Fumes of Copper Works So Far Above Staten Island and Vicinity That They Will Never Be Noticed—Trip Made Inside to the Top.

"A foot for every day in the year." That is what everybody on Staten Island says as he looks at the giant smokestack over on the other side of the Kill von Kull. This is a phrase that takes people's fancy and was given out by Colonel Robert M. Thompson, president of the Orford Copper company, the works of which spread over Constable Hook, N. J., and keep redhot furnaces going day and night and employ hundreds of men who are picturesque in their grime and have given up all idea of ever being clean or looking cool.

Colonel Thompson's catchy description of the mammoth chimney is literally true. The object was to build one so high that the smoke and fumes would be lifted up above the houses and hills of Staten Island and no longer be the proverbial nuisance which has aroused so much talk and so little action among Staten Islanders. This would have been accomplished by 300 feet, they say, but they put on the extra 65 to round out the calendar number and to make it one of the highest chimneys ever built.

On the last day of the work, before the elevator inside, a plain platform hung on chains and rods, was removed at noon, a representative of The Staten Islander went up to the top to look round. Also on this trip was Mrs. Augustus Acker, wife of Judge Acker, and her two charming daughters. The gloomy ride up inside the dark walls of that 365 feet and the swift glide down, to say nothing of the dizzy height at the top from which Greater New York and the Jersey towns seem merged in a misty chiaroscuro of birdseye landscape, might well have appalled the feminine heart, but the three ladies passed the ordeal with no apparent sign of nervousness and highly enjoyed the unique and now impossible experience.

The erection of such a heavy building on the marshy ground was a very difficult undertaking, and the foundation had to be constructed with the utmost care. Work was begun on Nov. 1 last year, when a hole was dug 45 feet square and 15 feet deep, reaching several feet below the lowest level of tide water. Large pumps were constantly at work keeping the water out, and over the entire bottom of the excavation were driven piles as close as possible and as deep as possible. About 600 piles were used. The ends were trimmed off about a foot above the bottom of the excavation, and concrete of the best quality was filled in up to the level of the ground. The brick work was then started 30 feet square for a height of 30 feet, with a round hole in the center 10 feet in diameter, leaving the wall at the narrowest part seven feet thick. On top of this cube is erected the chimney proper, built of special radial hollow brick under the patents of the Custodis Chimney Construction company. This column is round, with an outside diameter of 30 feet at the bottom and 12 feet at the top. The inside diameter is 16 feet at the bottom and 10 feet at the top. All the furnaces of the Orford Copper company are to be connected with this stack, and the smoke will never be noticeable at the surface.

The company, which is the largest nickel producer in the world, is burning on an average 300 tons of coke and coal a day, and the smoke made a fog over the Kill von Kull, which in cold and damp weather made navigation difficult. It is partly with a view of obviating this trouble that the company has gone to the expense of erecting the stack, which cost over $50,000. The Custodis Chimney Construction company has been in the business in Europe for the last 20 to 25 years and has erected hundreds of stacks in different countries. This is, however, the highest one it has ever built.

It is said that this smokestack weighs about 22,000 tons. It will be fed by four great flues leading from the three great furnaces of the works. The flues are eight feet in diameter, and the longest carries the smoke 275 feet underground from the refining furnaces. Two flues, each 200 feet long, come from the cupolas, or blast furnaces, and the fourth conveys the smoke from the calcining furnace.

There is such a wind at the top, even in calm weather, that the draft is something tremendous, and the heaviest smoke will not be able to resist it. Out it must come and up above all creation, and it is the fervid hope of the long suffering Staten Islanders that it will stay there and float off in lofty clouds and no more come down to choke the throats and blind the eyes and wither the foliage of the householder. Lightning rods run up the outside.

Cure For Diseases of Plants.

M. Beauverie, a professor of agriculture, says, according to a Paris dispatch to the New York Sun, that he has made an important discovery in connection with curing diseases of plants. He was experimenting to find a cure for Botrytis cinerea, a rust commonly affecting hothouse plants, and tried treating the soil with a liquid in which he had cultivated botrytis. **Plants grown in this soil proved immune from Botrytis cinerea. He hopes to find that other parasitical diseases can be similarly cured.**

ST. PAUL'S IN DANGER.

Anxiety Felt For Safety of the Famous London Cathedral.

That the foundations of St. Paul's cathedral in London afforded possible grounds for uneasiness has long been known in a vague sort of way, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The schemes for a new underground electric railway near the cathedral has roused the dormant anxiety, which is stimulated by a pronouncement by Somers Clarke, F. S. A. He points out that the soil on which the cathedral stands was never very good and that this caused Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of the cathedral, to take precautions, despite which the ground yielded, Clarke adds:

"Had the subsoil been undisturbed further movement would have been improbable, but the water below the sandy stratum and over the clay was soon tapped as the city increased, establishing a source of great danger. A century ago great ties of iron were put into the walls of the transepts and tied back to the dome piers and also across their fronts. Since then the south transepts have shown a strong inclination to slide southward down the hillside toward the Thames.

"Moreover, there has not only been a movement southward, but the wall has opened from east to west. This wall, from 8 to 10 feet thick, 120 feet long and 130 feet high, is now showing a tendency to more breakage, evidently caused not by the thrusting of the arches, but by the actual subsidence of the soil beneath. When it is considered that there is now between the cathedral and the river not only deep drains, but an underground railway, with the Waterloo city line beneath that, it is evident that the subsoil on which the ponderous masonry rests has been seriously attacked. The west front, with its heavy towers and bells, has also subsided."

A WITTY LAWYER.

Some Characteristics of A. H. Hummel of New York.

Abraham H. Hummel, the well known New York lawyer, who was seriously injured the other day in London, was born in Boston about 50 years ago. He was educated in the common schools of New York city. His quick wit and bright, alert manner attracted the attention of William F. Howe, who was noted as a leader in criminal law. Mr. Howe took the young man into his office, and there Mr. Hummel laid the foundation of that knowledge of law for which he became distinguished, says the New York Herald.

His tastes did not lie in the direction of the criminal branch of the law, and he developed his specialties, dramatic law and the laws governing marriage and divorce. He was consulted by playwrights, managers, actors and all classes who were connected with the theater. His wide acquaintance with the people of the stage caused him to be regarded as the leading first nighter of New York. The premiere of no dramatic performance seemed complete without him.

In the intricate questions which arose out of the varying laws of the various states in the country with regard to marriage and divorce Mr. Hummel is recognized as an authority. His ready wit, his sarcasm and his power of rapid analysis made him in court a resourceful advocate as well as a formidable opponent. Many anecdotes are told of the way he got the best of his legal adversaries by means of a cleverly turned phrase or a flash of repartee.

Mr. Hummel was for years one of the coterie which is nightly seen at Delmonico's.

ARNOLD AND ZANGWILL.

Pathetic Meeting Between Blind Sir Edwin and the Jewish Novelist.

As Major James B. Pond, the widely known manager for lecturers, was talking on the Victoria hotel balcony a few days ago with Israel Zangwill, the novelist, says the New York World's London correspondent, Sir Edwin Arnold, who has not only lost the use of his legs through paralysis, but has become totally blind, drove up with his devoted Japanese wife to call upon his old friend, Pond. Zangwill and Arnold had not met, and Pond introduced them.

"I would give much," said Sir Edwin to Zangwill, "to see your face, for I know and admire your work, but I fear that I shall never look into the countenance of man or woman again on this earth."

In spite of his infirmities Sir Edwin, whose son, now serving a term in prison for embezzlement, robbed him of the savings of his life, is obliged at the age of 69 years to work hard for a living.

Mexico to Have Fish Canneries.

A plan which is receiving government sanction in Mexico is for the establishment at Mazatlan of a large packery and cannery for the preservation of shrimps and fish, writes a correspondent in the New York Post. Fish of fine grade abound in the waters of Sinaloa and Tepic, but there is no way of preserving them, and consequently there is only a local demand for them. It is thought that the establishment of a thoroughly equipped modern packing house will enable Mexico to compete with the United States in the foreign sale of many kinds of fish.

Fortune From a Skunk Farm.

An entirely new departure in money making enterprises is a skunk farm being operated by Anton Fritz in the vicinity of Smithton, near Greensburg, Pa., says the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Fritz stated recently that he has about 700 skunks. **Some time ago he fenced in a rocky ledge and stocked it with polecats. The demand for the pelts and the fat of the animals is very great, and the operator is growing rich.**

NEW HOMES FOR MANY.

Chances Presented by Opening of Oklahoma Lands.

NEARLY TWO MILLION ACRES OPEN

Soil Is Rich, and Pure Water Abounds—Where the Region Lies. Facts About Its Mountains, Valleys and the Products to Which the Soil Is Best Adapted.

Two troops of United States cavalry will prevent a raid of sooners into the Indian lands to be drawn by lottery for settlement by whites at the opening of the reservation on Aug. 6, says a dispatch from Guthrie, O. T., to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. There is not likely to be any serious trouble. The new lands are a part of Oklahoma territory and are rich in soil, pure water and timber.

The Wichita reservation is 36 miles east and west by 30 miles north and south. It contains, according to the latest government survey, 743,610 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian river, which separates it from Blaine and Canadian counties, O. T.; on the west by Washita county, O. T.; on the east by the Chickasaw reservation and on the south by the Washita river. The reservation of the Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches lies immediately south of the Wichita reservation and is bounded on the east by the Chickasaw reservation, on the west by Greer county, O. T., and on the south by the Red river, which forms the southern boundary of Oklahoma and separates this territory from Texas. It is 70 miles east and west by 60 north and south and contains 2,968,893 acres.

Allotments to the Indians, pasture, school and military reservations, the Wichita mountains and small reservations for various other purposes reduce the amount of land available for homestead purposes to approximately one-half of the total acreage. There is therefore left to be distributed to homesteaders under the provisions of the president's proclamation approximately 1,850,000, or 11,000 homesteads of 160 acres each. Each homesteader must be either a voter or the head of a family. Some of the homesteads will unquestionably be refused or abandoned. If 8,000 are taken and retained, it will be in excess of the anticipation of those most conversant with conditions. Estimating the number of homesteaders who will make the new territory a permanent home at 8,500, the agricultural population can be safely estimated at five times this number, or 12,500.

The only statement regarding the nature and character of the soil worth consideration is one based upon actual tests of what has been raised from it. One would suppose from the nature of the soil that apples would prove a profitable crop. But they do not. Experiments have shown that apple culture is a waste of time. On the other hand, the finest peaches in the world can be raised in the new country. Not only does the fruit have a fine flavor, but the peaches grow to an unusual size, and the trees bear abundantly with comparatively little cultivation. The effort to raise pears has been a failure, but grapes have been cultivated with wonderful success. As it is with the fruits, so it is with the cereals. The actual tests show continued success with some crops, continued failures with others.

Out of 2,000,000 acres available for homesteaders perhaps 1,000,000 will make desirable farms. If the land be taken in its entirety, it will not favorably compare with the land in old Oklahoma north of it. But there are thousands of as good farms in the new country as in any other part of Oklahoma. Forty thousand acres in and near the Keeche hills, near the Chickasaw reservation and south about ten miles from the Washita river, is worthless for agricultural purposes. Much of the highland in the Wichita reservation is adapted only for grazing land. The Wichita mountains, which should be retained by the government as a wood and park reserve, renders useless for agricultural purposes not less than 200,000 acres.

With the exception of the district known as the Wichita mountain range, which covers an area of 20 by 20 miles almost in the center of the Kiowa-Comanche country; the Keeche hills, immediately south of the Washita river, near the Chickasaw nation, and the small area included in the Rainy mountain district, in the northwest corner of the reservation, all the land in the new country is adapted either for agriculture or grazing lands. Of the Wichita mountain country it is sufficient to say in discussing the country from the homesteaders' standpoint that the tops of the peaks are barren of all vegetation, that the forests of post oak extend almost half the distance to the top and that between the mountain ranges are some beautiful parks. But the mountains serve a valuable agricultural purpose. Nowhere in the west can a better watered country be found. The streams which traverse the country in all directions have their sources in these mountains and provide a never failing water supply. One can scarcely go a distance of a township in any part of the Comanche reservation without crossing a stream of clear water. Deep pools and ripples alternate, solving the problem of a water supply for both the cattle country and the domestic uses of agricultural people.

Cost No Preventive.

The sultan of Morocco has two new cameras that cost $15,000. Yet he will probably have as many bad exposures, says the New York Press, as if they cost $9.98.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

Lord Rosebery and His Bride to Be Have Been Long in Love.

The marriage of the widowed Duchess of Albany, who is engaged to the present Earl of Rosebery, would have taken place long ago had not the queen sternly declined to countenance the union, says the New York World. Victoria believed that widows should not marry again, and in this particular instance she felt that the marriage of the duchess would be an act of unfaithfulness to the memory of her dead son.

So strongly did her majesty insist upon the most rigid conduct that during the 17 years that have elapsed since the death of Prince Leopold, duke of Albany, the duchess has eschewed society and has devoted her life to the rearing of her son and daughter to science and to good works. She invented a peculiarly shaped school seat, for which she received a gold medal and which is now in general use.

In the midst of her studies, her schemes for charity and social reforms, she found time to become interested in the eminent earl, who when a boy had once said that he had three ambitions—to become prime minister, to win the Derby and to marry the richest heiress in England—all of which he accomplished. She even made a mild attempt to win the queen over to consent to their marriage. The queen would not hear of it, and as the duchess was dependent upon an allowance made through her mother-in-law's will and did not wish to mortally offend her, as she knew she would if she married again, she resigned herself to the inevitable.

All is plain sailing now. As Prince of Wales the present king was always on terms of closest intimacy with the Earl of Rosebery. Within the last few days the king recalled the earl from the continent to offer to him, it is conjectured, the premiership, which many believe Lord Salisbury is about to give up.

The announcement that the Duchess of Albany is to accompany her sovereign and brother-in-law to Scotland, following so fast upon the report that Rosebery is to again take the reins of state, makes it appear certain that the king intends to see that the long deferred marriage is carried out within a short time.

Lord Rosebery married Hannah, the only daughter of the enormously wealthy Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild, by whom he had four children, all still living. The Duchess of Albany is the youngest daughter of the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, a German princeling, with no wealth to speak of. Her marriage to Prince Leopold was a love match. Lord Rosebery is 54 years old. The Duchess of Albany is 40.

FOREIGN CREWS AT HENLEY

Lehmann Says Regatta Is Being Diverted From Its Primary Object.

Mr. R. C. Lehmann, editor of the London Daily News and a well known oarsman, who formerly acted as coach for the Harvard crew, has written to the London Times concerning the protest lately raised by the Rev. Edmond Warre, head master of Eton, and others against allowing the Henley regatta to develop into an international championship meeting. He says that all the rowing men with whom he has spoken on the subject view such a development with dismay.

The regatta was founded for oarsmen of the United Kingdom alone, and opening it to foreigners diverts it from its primary objects. He adds: "All international athletic competitions are delicate and dangerous matters and are apt to produce ill will rather than to foster harmony. If we are to be faced year by year with a foreign crew trained for a prolonged period with the sole object of competing at Henley, we shall have to revise our methods and shall be forced in view of the international issues involved to make rowing a serious business instead of an amusement.

"Thus our rowing would tend to become professionalized, and Henley would lose all its charm in the atmosphere of overstrained and unhealthy excitement produced by an international competition. The sentiment of English rowing men is strongly opposed to taking part in such foreign adventures as have been proposed to them by the promoters of regattas either in America or on the continent of Europe. Sometimes it may be that a challenge from American oarsmen will have to be accepted in spite of our natural reluctance. All we now ask is that the Henley regatta shall not be the meeting place."

Yale's Oldest Structure to Be Moved.

"Old South Middle," the only remaining building in Yale's famous old brick row, will be removed during the year from its present site close to Vanderbilt hall and will be placed in the exact center of the college campus, says a New Haven dispatch to the New York Times. This change is made necessary by the new plans for the college campus. The new site will bring the old structure out in bold relief. South Middle was erected in 1752 and is the oldest building at Yale by half a century.

A Shirt Waist Kaffee-Klatsch.

Mrs. Binderbender has arranged for a kaffee-klatsch on her lawn to encourage the shirt waist habit among the men of New Durham, N. J., says the New York Sun. A kaffee-klatsch is a party at which coffee, beer, buttermilk and coffee cakes are served. Mrs. Binderbender wants the men to come to her kaffee-klatsch without their coats.

Use For Bruin's Eyebrows.

Bears' eyebrows, being stiff and exactly the right shade, are used in a newly-invented fly that is killing quantities of salmon this year. These eyebrows come from the Himalayan brown bear and cost about $1.50 per set.

Wild Zebras.

The zebra when wild is a ferocious animal, and an unwary hunter is likely to suffer from its teeth and hoofs. The author of "Kloof and Karroo" says that a Boer in Cape Colony had once forced a zebra to the brink of a precipice, when the desperate creature turned upon him, attacked him with its teeth and actually tore one of his feet from the leg.

Another author writes of a soldier who mounted a half domesticated zebra. The creature, after making the most furious attempts to get rid of its rider, plunged over a steep bank into the river and threw the soldier as it emerged.

While the man lay half stunned upon the ground the zebra quietly walked up to him and bit off one of his ears.

The Penalty of Being Idle.

Idleness is at the bottom of the drunkenness, gluttony and sensuality which compass the destruction of one section of the community at the present time. It is at the bottom of that particular form of heartache which is the plague of women—the heartache of a purposeless, miserable existence. Such women often look forward to marriage to cure them, but when they are married and settled the old malady recurs, and in our own day we see them running hither and thither after that elusive something. Others try to find a cure in the suffrage and others again in cigarettes.—Sarah Grand.

Arsenic Eaters.

Styria, a duchy having a population of about 1,250,000 and lying south of Gratz, in the mountainous portion of the great German confederation, is noted for its arsenic eaters. Arsenic eaters abound in every city, village and neighborhood, and in thousands of cases every adult in a family uses it almost the same as sugar, consuming about five and a half grains in the 24 hours.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, get time tables and full information from E. E. Dickerson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 5..*10:00 am	No. 10..*12:10 pm
No. 15.. 3:30 pm	No. 8..*10:00 pm
No. 3..*11:05 pm	No. 33.. 3:40 pm
No. 1..*11:33 pm	No. 12..* 6:35 am
No. 37.. 7:40 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:[illegible] p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 12 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 37 and 38 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 10 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 12 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:00 am	No. 18..* 6:10 am
No. 5..*10:35 am	No. 8.. 5:10 pm
No. 15.. 3:45 pm	No. 6..*10:30 pm
No. 3..*11:50 pm	No. [illegible].. 10:00 [illegible]
No. 36, local, 12:55 pm.	

No. 18, carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 33 and 38 run between [illegible] and Marion Junction only.

*** Daily. Nos. 37, 38, 14, 5, 8, [illegible] and 32 daily except Sunday. No. 10 daily except Monday.**

BIG FOUR.

West.	East.
No. 11.. 6:18 am	No. 36..10:37 am
No. 19..10:37 am	No. 46..12:23 pm
No. 3..11:13 am	No. 16.. 7:32 pm
No. 35.. 4:18 pm	No. 18..10:55 pm
Local....11:45 am	Local....2:45 pm

All trains except Nos. 2 and 46 and locals run daily.

HOCKING VALLEY

North.	South.
No. 21.. 6:30 am	*No. 30.. 6:35 am
*No. 33..10:15 am	*No. 22..10:15 am
*No. 25.. 4:20 pm	No. 34.. 1:30 pm
*No. 27..10:20 pm	*No. 36— 7:00 pm

* Daily.

No. 27 does not go north of Marion.

No. 30 starts from Marion.

C. R. SARGENT, agent.

Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD

JOSEPH ROBINSON, Receiver.

C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect June 2, 1901.

Columbus and Delaware	p* 7:08 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	p* 7:42 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	*12:32 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	*12:32 pm
Columbus and Delaware	*12:32 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	*12:32 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	* 1:07 pm
Columbus and Delaware	p* 8:22 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	* 7:10 pm
Columbus and Delaware	ps 8:08 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	ps 7:40 am
Columbus and Delaware	ps 5:45 pm
Sandusky and local points	ps 5:15 am

* Daily except Sunday. s Sunday only. p Parlor car.

E. M. Beals, ticket agent.

R. A. [illegible], Gen. Pas. Agent.

Heres a Bargain In Hosiery That Cannot be Matched:

2 PAIRS 25 Cents. Fifty dozen Ladies' Plain Black and Fancy Hosiery, Stripes, Polka-dots and Figures. A special quality at a special price.

BLACK TAFFETA SILK WAISTS.

A regular $6.00 Black Taffeta Silk Waist, Lace Stripe; best make; only a few left.................... $1.98

New Idea Patterns 10c Best and Cheapest.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

THE MANHATTAN. | THE MANHATTAN.

WELL, RATHER!

Yes, it is rather hot, but there is a harbor of refuge here.

A FEW OF OUR COOLERS.

Summer Underwear, Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts, Shirt Waists, Wash Ties, Thin Hose, Thin Clothing, Light Suspenders, etc.

Of course, you can swelter it out if you want to, but you are not obliged to, for there is refuge here for a little money—

COME, SEE.

THE MANHATTAN.

There are Lots and Lots

of goods to be sold yet, as $12,000 worth of CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHINGS represents a great lot of goods. The Lowenthal stock bought by A. Schulman is sell fast, so you better not miss your chance and come at once, as you may be too late for some articles So if you need anything in the line of

Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats or Caps,

you better come and buy what you want at 50c ON THE DOLLAR.' Another opportunity you may not have so soon to buy High Grade Clothing at one-half the usual price.

A. SCHULMAN,

Successor to Oppenheimer

Corner Church and Main streets.

THERE'S QUALITY. There's style---the best, the smartest.

There's a welcome awaits you at

VAIL'S Studio and Art Store.

DEAD SOLDIERS.

Carload of Them Passes Through This City Wednesday Evening

A sealed car on the Erie express train No. 14, enroute east, Wednesday night, contained the bodies of 100 soldiers, who lost their lives in the Philippines.

The Marion-Fowler ball team was defeated at Caledonia Wednesday by a score of six to four.

SENT UP FOR LIFE

Ed Revells, the Murderer of Frank Robinson, Receives His Sentence Wednesday.

HE WILL BE TAKEN TO COLUMBUS

As Soon as the Necessary Papers Can Be Made Out—His Motion for a New Trial is Submitted Without Argument and Overruled—Court Notes and News.

Mouser & Quigley, the attorneys for James Edward Revells, found guilty of murder in the second degree, have filed a motion for a new trial in the court of common pleas

The attorneys ask that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted, because of six alleged errors in the admission of evidence and in the court's charge to the jury.

Judge Young convened court Wednesday, and shortly after 11 o'clock the Revells case was taken up. The motion for a new trial was not argued, but was simply formally submitted, and was promptly overruled.

The court then sentenced to life imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary, no part of which is to be solitary confinement.

Revells was brought into court fully expecting that the motion for a new trial would be overruled, and he received his sentence stolidly and without a change of expression.

Sheriff Battenfeld will take Revells to Columbus as soon as the necessary papers can be made out.

Quite a crowd of spectators were assembled in the court room to see the fellow receive sentence.

In the case of William Paul, Jr., trustee of the estate of Mary A. Walters, a bankrupt, against the Marion Brewing company, in the court of common pleas, the defendant has filed an answer in which it admits receiving $500 in payment of a debt from Mary A. Walters, but denies all other allegations in the plaintiff's petition, and asks that the case be dismissed.

The defendant also has filed a motion that the court make the plaintiff give security for all costs accruing.

In the matter of W. W. Collins, administrator of the estate of Richard Collins, deceased, against the C. C. C. and St. L. railway company, a motion was heard by Judge Young Wednesday to have the judgment for $2,500 given the plaintiff entered on the records of the court for February 27. The motion was overruled and it was ordered that it be recorded as having been April 27.

Marshall Markey and Fred E. Guthery, administrators of the estate of John Markey, deceased, have begun an action in the court of common pleas against John O'Day, Frances O'Day and Myer Friendly to recover $2,626,11, the amount of a judgment secured against John O'Day in May, 1901.

The defendant has an undivided interest in a farm in Bowling Green township in which Frances O'Day and Myer Friendly claim an interest. The plaintiffs ask that Frances O'Day and Myer Friendly be made parties defendant, and that the premises be ordered sold by the court and the judgment satisfied.

Clifford Kling and Harvey Wilson against Harry J. Bollinger, the Fahey Banking company, L. Garfield, Roy Garfield and Isaiah Dildine is the style of petition filed in the court of common pleas Thursday morning.

The plaintiffs recite that they hold a mortgage deed given by Harry J. Bollinger on real estate in Marion, to secure an indebtedness of $91.36. This is a second lien on the premises, the other parties named as defendants claiming an interest in the premises, which the plaintiffs ask the court to order sold, the judgment to be paid off with the proceeds.

Mary E. Sharpless has begun a partition suit in the court of common pleas against Charles P. Bishop, Frank P. Bishop, Alfred W. Bishop, Thomas J. McMurray and Mary E. Sharpless, administratrix of the estate of James I. Bishop, deceased.

The action is brought to divide the real estate of Helena E. Bishop, deceased. If the property can not be divided, the plaintiff asks that it be sold, and the proceeds divided.

George Hagemann has been made a party defendant in the matter of the Fahey Banking company against George Fetter and others.

The partition matter of J. S. Lunger against J. L. Lunger has been disposed of, the plaintiff agreeing to take the remainder of the property, and a deed was ordered by the court.

In the matter of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank company against the Marion Tool company, in which the plaintiff asked that a deed for premises acquired through the court be given the plaintiff by correct description, the sheriff has been ordered to so give the deed.

In the matter of John Huffman against the Mutual Insurance company, the plaintiff has been ordered to secure costs by August 17.

The demurrer of the defendant in the case of George E. Turner against I. C. Tobias was overruled by Judge Young Thursday, and the defendant was given leave to plead by August 3.

Pending the hearing of the divorce matter brought by Charles B. Schneider against Mary L. Schneider, the plaintiff has been ordered to pay the defendant two dollars per week until further ordered, and to pay the defendant twenty-five dollars on or before the final disposal of the case.

Sheriff Battenfeld took Fred Summers to the penitentiary Thursday where he will serve one year for receiving stolen goods.

CONTRACT IS LET

For the Excavation for the New Masonic Temple.

The contract for the excavation of the basement for the new Masonic temple was awarded Wednesday evening to Burt E. Crow and Owen Ingle. There were three bidders for the work.

The contractors have begun work, and the excavating will be completed as quickly as possible. The architect employed on the building will submit his plans for the approval of the building committee Friday, and an estimate will at once be made on the total cost of the improvement.

The contract for construction will then be let.

FROM OKLAHOMA

Mr. and Mrs. Albright Mack Write Back to Marion.

Word has ben received here from the aged Mr. and Mrs. Albright Mack, who left for Guthrie, Oklahoma, early in June, that they are enjoying the new climate and are in the best of health. They are visiting their sons, Abraham and Dave Mack, who have recently located in the Southwest. Roasting ears are ripe there and they report a big crop of field corn and cotton.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack will remain during the greater part of the summer.

Canning supplies may be purchased cheapest at the Marion Bazar. All sizes of cans—nothing but genuine Mason's. wk-f

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Mrs. De Lauder of this city filed a petition in bankruptcy Tuesday at Toledo. Liabilities, $3,206; no assets.

THE WAR IS OVER

The Great Northern-Northern Pacific Battle for Supremacy Comes to an End Wednesday.

J. P. MORGAN ACTS AS ARBITRATOR

Appoints Hill, Harriman Rockefeller, Twombly, Rea as Directors of the Northern Pacific To Carry Out Plan Suggested to Him in Memorandum When Matter Is Submitted.

New York, July 18.—The trouble between the great financiers controlling the railroads of the West is over. The first indication came on the stock tickers Wednesday, when the announcement of the sale of 200 shares of Northern Pacific common at 118 was made. The last previous sale was on June 12, at 165.

Official announcement of the end of the Northern Pacific was made just before 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the following letter addressed to J. P. Morgan & Company, Loeb & Company, Jas J. Hill and E. H. Harriman was made public:

"Gentlemen: In accordance with the memorandum signed by you under the date of May 31, 1901, under which the composition of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific railway company to be elected at next annual meeting was left in my hands, I beg to advise you of my conclusion as follows I nominate the following gentlemen as the new members of the board to fill the vacancies to be created: James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, E. H. Harriman, chairman of executive committee of the Union Pacific railway company, Wm. Rockefeller director of the St. Paul railway company; H. McK. Twombley, director of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company; Samuel Rea, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and I would suggest that the attention of the board be called to the advisability of arranging for the gentlemen to assume their duties as directors of the company as soon as possible without awaiting the annual election It is my opinion that a board thus constituted will contain within itself the elements best adapted for the formulation of a plan referred to in said memorandum in connection with Mr. Wm K. Vanderbilt named therein as referee. Every important interest will have its representative, who will be brought into close touch with the situation as a whole and there should be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion that will be fair and just to all concerned and tend to the establishment of permanent harmony among the different lines To this end I shall be glad to co-operate in such manner as will seem desirable. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours, (Signed) J. P. Morgan."

MARION PARTIES

Will Try Their Luck in the Oil Fields of Texas.

George D. Jones, who has been managing the Junction Land company in this city for some time, left Wednesday evening for Matagorda, Texas. He will make the trip via New York City, taking an ocean steamer there, sailing down the coast and through the Gulf of Mexico to his destination. Mr. Jones intends leasing considerable land with a view to sinking a number of test oil wells.

Several Marion parties are interested in the undertaking. He will be gone about a month.

Miss Della Williams of Granville, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. H. Britton of east Church street, is suffering from a tooth abscess.

FORMER MARIONITE

Is Declared Insane at Columbus, but Subsequently Released.

The Columbus papers Wednesday told an interesting story concerning Mr. O. H. Parr, who was at one time a resident of this city, running a grocery store in the Cummin Memorial building.

According to the Columbus papers Parr and his wife have been living apart. Monday he was arrested, taken before Probate Judge Tod Galloway, examined by two physicians and declared insane During the night he was held at the county jail, the intention being to send him to the asylum Tuesday Parr managed to get word to his attorney, who secured two insanity experts who pronounced Parr sane Parr was released.

Parr claims that his wife took the action she did to get him out of the way and to secure the use of his estate.

FRANCES WILLARD W. C. T. U.

Holds a Regular Meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Building.

The members of Frances Willard W. C. T. U. held a meeting in their hall in the Y. M. C. A. building Wednesday afternoon which was quite well attended

Considerable business pertaining to the society was transacted and arrangements were completed for a social to be given some time within the next two weeks.

The union is adding new members constantly and the work in which the ladies are interested is progressing nicely. So great is the interest that the hot weather has but little effect on the attendance at meetings.

VERY BAD FALL

Is Sustained by William Kelly on North Main Street.

William Kelly of north Main street a bartender in James McGrath's saloon, was walking on north Main street Thursday when he was seized with an attack of vertigo and fell on the sidewalk in front of Dr. A. B. McMurray's office. He was carried to the lawn next to the office where several spectators attended him as best they could until Dr. McMurray could be summoned.

Mr. Kelly was rendered unconscious by the fall and did not regain his senses for quite a while. The left side of his head was cut in a horrible manner, and the wound bled profusely before aid was rendered him.

MORRAL HOME

Is Scene of a Pleasant Social Gathering Wednesday Evening.

Mr. and Mrs. David Morral entertained a large number of young people of Marion, Wednesday evening, in honor of their guests, Miss Mabel Davidson and Miss Mattie Meredith both of this city, at their beautiful residence twelve miles west of Marion. The spacious parlors were nicely decorated with cut flowers. Dainty refreshments were served and an enjoyable time had.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Vincent of Leader street Thursday morning.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

Shirt Waist News.

Only four prices on our Shirt Waist stock, no matter what the price was. Of course you'll find your size,

Madras and Percale Waists that sold up to $1.00 each.. 49c

Fine printed Tissue Waists, Lawns, and all that sold up to $1.50 each, at 98c

All of our Waists that sold up to $2.00 each, at............... $1.49

All $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Waists, not an undesirable one in the lot, each at............... $1.98

Closing at 15c yard all colored Piques and Crinkled Ginghams, some plain Linens in white grounds in this lot.

Warner & Edwards.

Extra good values in

Croquet Sets,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Hammocks.
Underwear.

Lemonade sets, hand painted 98c
Sherbert glasses each........ 5c
Best steel hay forks.......... 39c
White metal tea spoons per set 6c
White metal table spoons per set 12c
Men's shirts 19c
Overalls, men's sizes. 35c

THE ARK,
143 South Main St.
J. B. LAYTON, - - - Prop'r.

MEET ME AT FRANKS'. MEET ME AT FRANKS'.

3½c Tuesday for best Calicoes, black & white, blue or silver grey.

Marion Women Good Judges of Dry Goods.

5c Pair for the very best 25c children's Tan Hose.

It was forcibly demonstrated here Saturday. It was the busiest day we ever had since we opened a store in Marion. Crowds were everywhere, the bargains were to their liking; they bought heavy. The goods from Green, Joyce & Co. for just 10c on the dollar and from the sale of Root & McBride Co. are selling fast, in fact they will hardly last half the allotted time we gave them. This week may see them all gone. The people have found out where the real bargains are and they are responding in great numbers.

Men's Shirts, Pants, Etc.

15c Pair for Boys' Washable Knee Pants, all sizes.
25c Pair for Men's Linen or Duck Pants.
18c For Men's Dark Work Shirts, made from fast colored materials.
75c For Men's Wool Pants. You never saw anything like them before.
25c And 35c for a great line of Men's or Boys' Sweaters They are less than half real worth.
50c For Boys' Linen or Galatea Wash Suits, some worth $1.25.
37½c For Men's Soft Shirts, made from splendid materials and a great collection to choose from.

RIBBONS.

10c Yard for choice of Nos. 60 and 80 Fancy Ribbons, all silk goods in new effects.

Silk Gloves and Mitts.

Just half regular prices.

15c Pair for Ladies' Pure Silk Mitts, black, white or tan, really worth 50c pair.
15c Pair for Ladies' 35c Lisle Gloves in black.
25c Pair for Ladies' best 50c Silk Gloves, black or colors, with double finger tips.
35c For 75c best Silk Gloves, black or grey with double finger tips.
50c For regular $1.00 Silk Gloves, the very best made, double finger tips, black or grey.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS

$1.98 $2.50 and $3.98; some in this lot less than half price; white or colors.
75c For the best $1.00 Wrappers; best calicoes; wide flounced skirts with shoulder ruffles.

Shirt Waists.

Furious Price Cutting.

We make the final closing prices on all Waists this week; many half former prices—some less.

79c For White Sailor Collar Waists, trimmed with embroidery; very fine goods; sold for $1.25.
$1.00 The greatest Waist values of the year—Silk Ginghams, Mercerized Chambrys, Sailor Collar in white and colors, new lines added Tuesday to this lot, waists worth $1.50, $1.75 up to $2.50.
$1.98 For choice any White or Colored Waist in the store. None reserved.
$1.69 For China Silk Waists, black or white, worth $2.50.
$2.98 For $5.00 and $6.50 Silk Waists in all colors, but no black.

Wash Goods.

Remarkable Reductions.

The prices for this sale will bring another crowd.

4½c Yard for a line of Dimities and Lawns in a variety, designs and colors; many worth 12½c and 15c yard.
9c For an entire new lot of pretty Wash Goods, beautiful effects, black with white figure; also all the scarcest shades; former prices 18c to 20c yard.
12½c For a line of new 25c Dimities, the swellest lot of Wash Goods in the city in this lot.
35c For one piece 50c Embroidered Swiss, black ground with white dots.
4c Yard for Standard Apron Ginghams, all the best colors in the most desirable checks.

Hosiery and Underwear.

The greatest values ever seen in the city are here.

10c Pair for Ladies' Fancy Hose. Black with colored stripes; also high colors. Don't pay 20c for no better goods elsewhere.
15c Pair for Ladies' fine Hosiery, comprising the late novelties, high colors with pretty figures; also plain blacks or with colored stripes. Some stores are getting 25c for poorer goods, others still ask 30c and 35c for them.
15c Pair for Men's Fancy Socks—no limit to the assortment. The prettiest Fancy Socks of the year are in this lot, and instead of paying 25c to 35c as you would elsewhere, you get them here for just 15c pair.
19c For Men's plain or fancy Underwear odds and ends of 25c and 35c goods.
19c For Ladies' Knit Drawers, plain or lace trimmed.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

A Great Sale Dress Ginghams.

Next week we offer our entire stock of Dress Ginghams at a clean reduction.

All our 8⅓c in pretty shirt waist and dress styles, a good cloth, at........................ 5c
Our 10c Dress Ginghams in a big range of styles for waists and dresses.............. 8c
15c Victoria Zephyr Ginghams, 32 inches wide, about 40 patterns and coloring, handsomely corded........................ 10c
Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, the imported ones that retail at 25c, to close at........ 15c
Fine French Zephyr Ginghams that retail at 35c, to close at 18c

Dimities and Lawns.

A few pieces left of those Corded Dimities to close at........................ 4c
Corded Batiste in navy blues and light colors, a few pieces left in pretty styles; a 10c quality at........................ 5c
All our 10c Lawns and Dimities will be in one pile at........................ 7½c
All our 15c Dimities in a big line of colors in one pile at........................ 10c
25c Dimities, Korah Pongees and Mercerized materials will all go at one price next week........................ 15c

Reduced prices on Hosiery and Underwear continued next week.

Uhler & Phillips.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

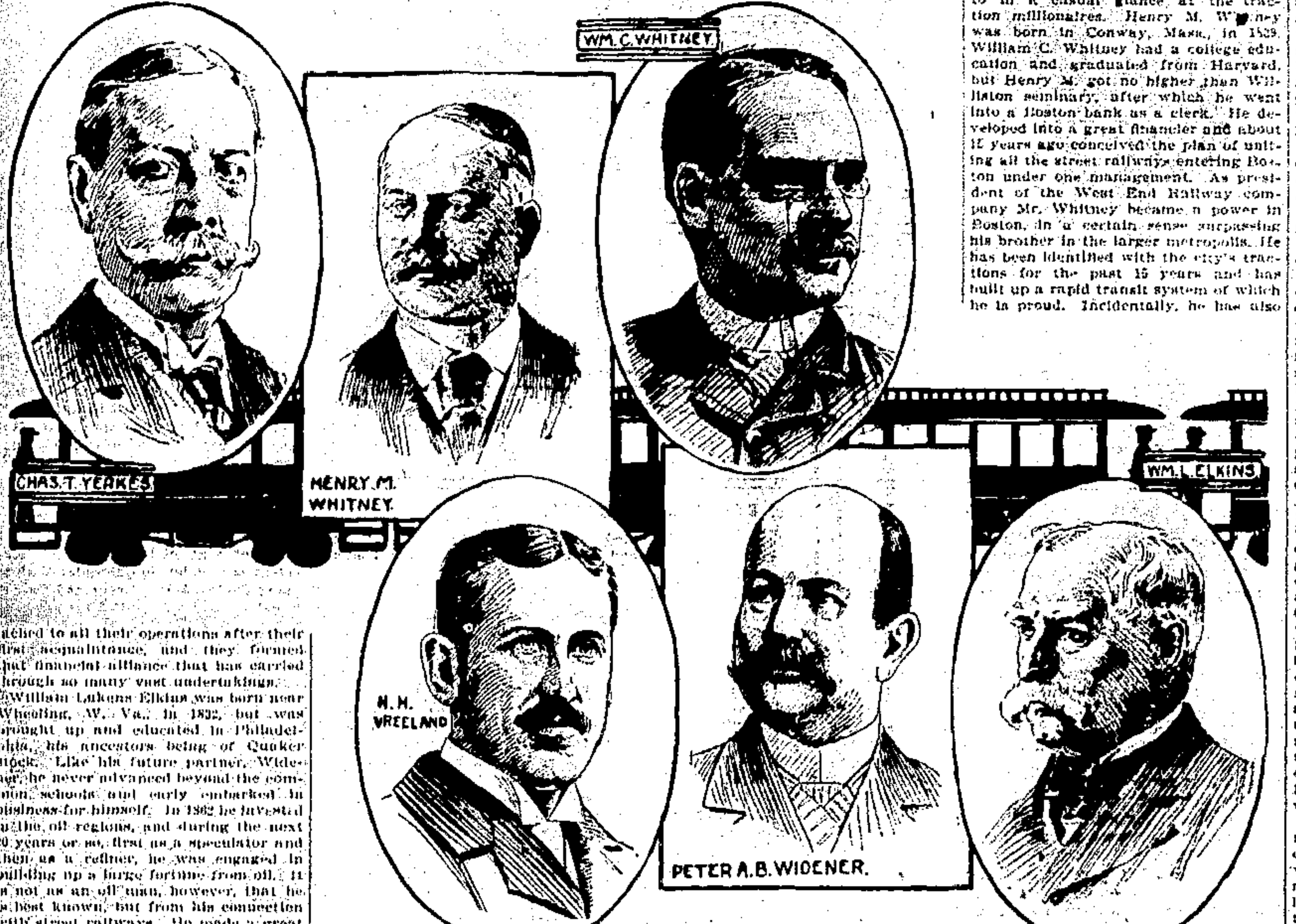
STREET TRACTION MAGNATES OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT has long been apparent to keen observers that there is as much money in comparatively small enterprises, such as city or suburban trolley lines, as in vaster schemes compelling immense initial outlays of capital and the traversing of great distances; in brief, that the day of the steam railroad for short distances is passing and that of the electric road has arrived. And the distances to be covered by the accomplished and projected "electrics" are not all of them short, as, for instance, the latest to be announced, a trolley line from Cincinnati to Fort Wayne, is to be [illegible] miles long. It is already possible to travel by trolley from New York to Boston, and Al Johnson's scheme for connecting New York and Philadelphia by trolley cars travelling at 60 miles an hour was only recently exploited in the press. From Germany comes the information that on the new electric railway now in construction between Berlin and Zossen it is expected to develop a speed of 114 miles an hour.

Everything points to the universal use of the electric railroad all over the United States, and now that the people generally are awakening to the fact much curiosity is expressed as to those men who had sufficient farsightedness to perceive the magnitude of the movement before it began. There are, of course, many names that have more than local prominence, but only those which are most conspicuous are here mentioned. It has been predicted of the largest street railway syndicate in the United States, probably in the world—the Elkins-Widener-Whitney combination of New York and Philadelphia—that eventually, and at a time not far distant, it will control every mile of track east of the Mississippi and between Canada and Florida.

Mr. P. A. B. Widener, the man to whom is given the credit of discovering the latent traffic possibilities in Philadelphia's streets, was born in the City of Brotherly Love Nov. 13, 1834. His educational advantages were few and served him at first only in the humble capacity of a veal butcher. Taking to politics, he became prominent, and in 1873 was appointed to fill the unexpired term of City Treasurer Marcer, who had defaulted. On retiring from public office in 1875, he turned his attention to the development of the city's street railroads, joined with him some influential men and secured the franchises that made him and his companions millionaires. Branching out into other kinds of business, the head of the concern became a dominating factor in many enterprises, and his name became well known in other large cities, notably Chicago, New York, Baltimore and Pittsburg. It was about four years ago that Mr. Widener announced his determination to present his magnificent and palatial residence to his fellow citizens. The residence was valued at $600,000, and the art collection which it contained and which went with it was estimated at not less than $400,000, making the gift worth $1,000,000 in all. Two years later he set aside $2,000,000 for the erection and maintenance of a home for crippled and deformed children.

At the time Mr. Widener was appointed to the office of city treasurer he was obliged to procure a bondsman and found him in the person of another Philadelphian, Mr. William L. Elkins. Between these two there developed such an intimacy that later on, after they had launched out into their vast street railway enterprises, they were known as the "traction twins." Their hyphenated names, "Elkins-Widener" or "Widener-Elkins," were always seen attached to all their operations after their first acquaintance, and they formed that financial alliance that has carried through so many vast undertakings.



William Lukens Elkins was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in 1832, but was brought up and educated in Philadelphia, his ancestors being of Quaker stock. Like his future partner, Widener, he never advanced beyond the common schools and early embarked in business for himself. In 1862 he invested in the oil regions, and during the next 20 years or so, first as a speculator and then as a refiner, he was engaged in building up a large fortune from oil. It is not as an oil man, however, that he is best known, but from his connection with street railways. He made a great success of his first venture in this direction, acquiring for himself and his partner a complete monopoly of Philadelphia's surface tracks. Once having mastered the elements of traction, as it were, it was very easy to branch out and take in other places, and the Widener-Elkins people became organizers and part owners of those systems in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, New Jersey, etc., which have made their names almost household words today. They also went into other schemes, such as gas and electric lighting, coke and coal. Like his partner, Elkins has done many philanthropic acts. He is a great lover of art, and the Elkins gallery, like the Widener, contains many noted paintings.

That these two partners in the Elkins-Widener syndicate have great courage and capacity, unusual foresightedness and shrewdness, goes without saying, for they have accumulated vast wealth together and have conducted some of the most stupendous financial schemes known to any times. Through C. T. Yerkes they became interested in Chicago surface lines and through W. C. Whitney they obtained a foothold in New York. As to the latter venture, it is said that, when the friends of Jacob Sharp and W. C. Whitney were fighting for control of the streets of New York city and it looked as though both would fail the Widener-Elkins people reconciled the warring elements and, in conjunction with Whitney, formed that vast aggregation of capital which has since secured control of New York streets and shut out all competitors.

With the advent of the Philadelphia "traction twins" in New York a new combination was formed and another hyphen added to the title of the biggest monopoly, in its way, on the face of the earth. It was then and is now known as the "Widener-Elkins-Whitney" syndicate. In New York, as everybody knows, William C. Whitney, formerly President Cleveland's secretary of the navy, had great influence with the powers that were. Whitney worked the political franchise dispensers in a way that secured for him and his Philadelphia partners practically a perpetual monopoly of the city's streets. It has long been currently reported in Philadelphia that Widener always got what he wanted in that city, and the same may be said of Whitney and New York.

While William Collins Whitney, the man who secured the financing of the great Metropolitan system, is too well known to need a detailed description in this connection, he has a less famous but almost equally successful brother, who should be referred to in a casual glance at the traction millionaires. Henry M. Whitney was born in Conway, Mass., in 1839. William C. Whitney had a college education and graduated from Harvard, but Henry M. got no higher than Williston seminary, after which he went into a Boston bank as a clerk. He developed into a great financier and about 15 years ago conceived the plan of uniting all the street railways entering Boston under one management. As president of the West End Railway company Mr. Whitney became a power in Boston, in a certain sense surpassing his brother in the larger metropolis. He has been identified with the city's tractions for the past 15 years and has built up a rapid transit system of which he is proud. Incidentally, he has also built up a fortune. Like his Philadelphia rivals, H. M. Whitney has got a grip on other utilities, such as coal, coke, steel and gas, being president of the Dominion Coal company, New England Gas and Coke company, the Massachusetts Pipe Line, etc.

In a class all by himself must be placed Chicago's great ex-traction magnate, Charles Tyson Yerkes, who, like all the rest, was born poor and, like two of his most noted confreres, was born in Philadelphia. He is now 64 years of age and is engaged in reconstructing the underground lines of London. He was early a speculator and when a very young man was in business as a broker. Removing to Chicago, his energy, tact and foresight enabled him to quickly forge to the front. By processes known to the successful manipulators of capital Yerkes came into control of the city railways of Chicago, and after years of almost superhuman labor succeeded in uniting in one great system the lines which today absolutely gridiron the city. A man of indomitable will, with unbounded ambition and forceful character, Mr. Yerkes has compelled natural obstacles and human will to yield before him until at last he has achieved his ambition.

Mr. Yerkes has a magnificent residence in New York and a thousand social ties in the United States, but he seems to consider it his duty to teach the Londoners a lesson in American methods of rapid transit.

This account of men who have become prominent through the exploitation of city surface lines would of course be considered incomplete without mention of unique Tom Johnson of Cleveland. In a certain sense he is a national character through his services in congress and his strenuous and persistent advocacy of the single tax idea. He has come before the public in recent years also as a street car owner and manager and a persistent preacher of cheap railway fares for the common people. In fact, he made this 3 cent fare advocacy a successful warcry in his recent mayoralty fight, while his brother Albert, recently deceased, showed through the press what vast benefits would be conferred upon the public by consolidation of existing lines between great cities, like New York and Philadelphia. Both Tom and Al began life as unassisted sons of an impoverished Confederate soldier, but both had a reputation as "hustlers" from the very first. Until the lamented death of his brother Tom Johnson was usually associated with him in his many railroad schemes. Now Tom is a millionaire, and, although he has retired from active business, not long ago he employed more than 20,000 men in his various enterprises and owned the electric roads of Allentown, Pa., Cleveland, O., and Indianapolis, besides having large railway interests in Detroit, Brooklyn, etc.

Although the city of New York still runs three-fifths of the obsolete horse cars contained in the United States, its vast population makes its territory a rich field for exploitation. H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan system, who rose to his present high post from the ranks, has recently accomplished the transformation of a portion of his road from cable to the underground electric at a dead loss of about $6,000,000. This amount of property, and probably at least $4,000,000 more, the Metropolitan deliberately threw overboard, being sure of quickly recouping itself from its vast earnings.

President Vreeland estimates the total earnings of New York city's surface roads last year at $15,000,000, Brooklyn's at $11,000,000 and Philadelphia's at $10,000,000.

CHANNING A. BARTOW.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE AT ODDS OVER THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

IN order to discover the real reason for the dispatch by the sultan of Morocco of an embassy to England and to the continent of Europe recently it is only necessary to glance at a map of his empire. While the ostensible excuse was the congratulation of King Edward VII on his accession to the throne, behind it all lay another and the actual motive, which was to sound the different governments of Europe as to the negotiation of commercial treaties.

A glance at the map will reveal the uncomfortable situation of Sultan Muley Abdul Aziz, ruler of Morocco, as to his neighbors. Morocco, with its area of some 300,000 square miles and a population estimated at anywhere from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, is peculiarly unfortunate in being the nearest African country to Europe and hence has excited the covetousness of countries on the other side the strait for centuries. Once it was part and portion of the famous Barbary states, but one by one those states have been absorbed, and now it stands isolated and alone, far from friends and lands containing ruling people of kindred faith, and, moreover, it holds a geographical position which alone is enough to make it an object of great desire to its neighbors.

Spain has a foothold in Morocco, in its penal settlement of Ceuta, but, although at one time it practically dominated the whole country and held possession of most of the Mediterranean ports on the African side, it will never again probably acquire more than it at present holds. Spain would like to undertake the reconquest of Morocco not only on account of its contiguity, but for the sentiment of the thing. More than a thousand years ago Moors and Arabs from this same country invaded Spain by the way of the strait of Gibraltar, the promontories of which were then known as the pillars of Hercules. One of these "pillars" is Ceuta, which Spain still owns; the other, over on the European side, is the famed Gibraltar, named after the fierce Arab conqueror, Gib el Tarik, the one eyed warrior who overran southern Spain and opened the way for its complete conquest early in the eighth century.

But that is not to the credit of the native Castilians, who ever since the time when King Ferdinand finally rolled back the Moorish legions in Andalusia, have hankered for revenge and territorial reprisals.

When Spain lost Gibraltar to the British in 1704, she gave away the key to the situation, which she has vainly tried to regain many times since. She looks upon the continued retention of Gibraltar by the British as a breach of international comity, and so long as it is held by them just so long will the wound rankle in the proud Spanish heart. But Great Britain, having held Gibraltar for nearly 200 years, and by means of her grip on the great rock having been practically mistress of the Mediterranean all that time, will never relax her hold. She would not even exchange it for Ceuta, on the African side of the strait, though doubtless Spain would gladly make the trade and throw in a good many square miles of her west African islands. What the English want now is not more possessions, but strategic positions. Gibraltar is all right of itself, but directly across the strait lie Ceuta, Tetuan and Tangier, all ports at which an enemy might harbor and make bases of operation for acts of aggression if a Mediterranean war should occur.

Tetuan and Tangiers are ports of Morocco, gateways leading to the rich interior, and possession of them by an enemy of England would be equivalent to flanking Gibraltar and rendering it innocuous. To get and hold these ports and adjacent territory is the hope and desire of British strategists; to capture the vast trade of interior Morocco is the cherished scheme of British merchants and manufacturers. The latter statement is borne out by the last report respecting the Moroccan mission, which is that the sultan has authorized his envoy, Cid El Mehedy El Menebhi, to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain in the first instance, which will be the entering wedge toward opening Morocco to foreign commerce.

But Great Britain is not to be allowed quietly to absorb this old yet new territory without a struggle for commercial, if not actual supremacy. Her great rival in the field is, of course, France, which for nearly two generations has held possession of adjacent Algeria and has acquired a vast fund of experience in her dealings with the north Africans. About 70 years ago she sent her soldiers across the Mediterranean and took the port of Algiers from the pirate beys. It is doubtful if France has reaped a rich material reward from her labors in Algiers, but the north African field has proved a great training school for her soldiers, opened an outlet for her surplus population, especially for agriculturists and, as intimated, has shown what can be accomplished by the application of scientific methods in the development of the resources of an unexploited territory.

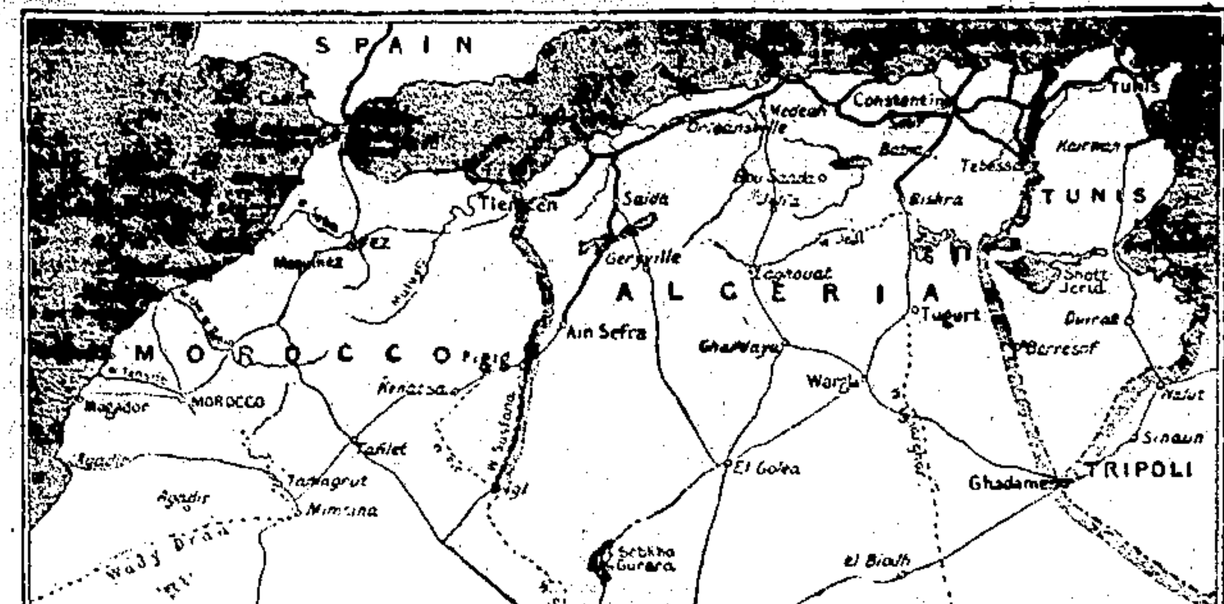
For more than a thousand miles a railroad runs along the north coast of Africa, with spurs and feeders down toward the great Sahara desert at various points. The last project, soon to be carried out, is the crossing of the Saharan desert to mysterious Timbuktu by a north and south rail line from the Mediterranean coast. This will completely hem in Morocco on the east, and by a persistent delimitation of the coterminous boundary line between Algeria and Morocco the territory of Sultan Muley Abdul Aziz has been very much restricted. With the Mediterranean, practically controlled by Great Britain, on the north; the Atlantic, where his ports are few and poor, on the west; the Sahara desert on the south, and a great power like France relentlessly encroaching on the east, Muley Abdul is, to use a figurative but forceful expression, "in a hole," from which he sees but one way of escape.

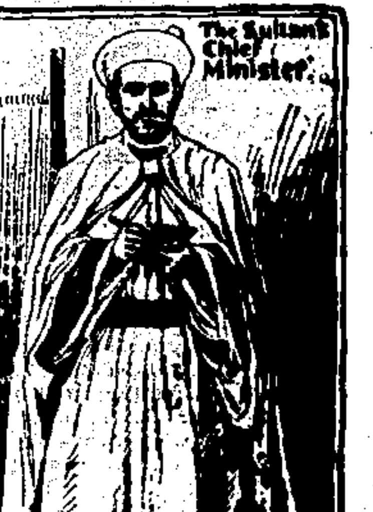
To a man of rather limited abilities like the sultan there seems only the Chinese way—of exciting some great rival power desiring his favor against another. In the end, of course, it will prove disastrous to Muley Abdul and his subjects, for he has long been looked upon as the "sick man" of north Africa. All the European monarchies are agreed on one point, and that is that Morocco must eventually become the prey of some greater, grander power. But they are not willing that it shall fall either to France, to which the finger of inevitable destiny seems to point, or to Great Britain.

For the reasons given above the presence in Europe of an embassy, headed by Cid El Mehedy, the sultan's grand vizier, and the Scottish commander of his little army of 30,000, Kaid Maclean, together with a retinue of two dozen people, is regarded as an event of great significance.

TRUMAN L. ELTON.

The Sultan of All Morocco.




The Sultan's Chief Minister.

Hopeless and Helpless.

The consequences of a diseased condition of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system are most disastrous to the whole body. One by one every organ may become involved. The misery is maddening. The most extreme cases of "stomach trouble" and the evils resulting from it have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood and builds up the body with sound healthy flesh.

"I was taken with severe headache," writes Thomas A. Swarts, Box 103, Sub-Station C, Columbus, Ohio, "then cramps in the stomach and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. I just gave money to the doctors, whenever I thought they would do me any good, but the more I doctored the worse I got, until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of chair, and I got so thin I had given up to die, thinking that I could not be cured. Then I saw one of my neighbor boys and he said, 'Take my advice and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles in about six weeks I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) pounds. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

A CHURCH TRUST.

President Clark Tells Christian Endeavorers of Its Need.

Rev. Francis E. Clark, the president of the Christian Endeavor society, in his address before the international convention at Cincinnati spoke as follows about the needs of the church in the twentieth century:

"The church of the twentieth century needs to be more united. The nineteenth century, though inaugurating these united movements, was a century of individualism and division. Fifty new sects can be counted that sprung up in the United States alone within 100 years. Starving churches have been formed to perpetuate denominationalism—a dozen sometimes in a community where one would do the work.

"I am not decrying a wise denominationalism, an idea for which Christian Endeavor always stands and which is as wide apart as the poles from a divisive and jealous sectarianism. But I venture to say that if the church of the twentieth century is to do the work of God it must be more united than was the church of the nineteenth century.

"This new century will be a century of mighty combinations and tremendous aggregations of material forces. The steel trust, the oil trust, the copper trust, point the way which industrialism is taking. Whether these things are right or wrong I am not here today to judge. But one trust, I venture to say, is needed, and that is a church trust.

"There should be a religious clearing house. There should be a combination of the Christian forces of the land to work together in harmony for the advancement of the kingdom through their own churches and denominations.

"The Christian Endeavor society does not aspire to be such a trust for the church at large, but it does aspire to promote among the young the spirit of harmony and brotherly love and united service for the kingdom of our Lord and for their native land."

JAPS DEVELOPING TOO FAST

Professor Starr Says the Nation Is Being Crippled Thereby.

If Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago is a true prophet, the power of the Japanese nation is being crippled, the result of too much civilization and culture, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The well known anthropologist and Mexican traveler thinks the Japanese are trying to develop faster than their conditions will permit, and instead of greater power they will reap only brain fever and death.

This was the opinion expressed by him in a lecture to his class on "Mexico" the other day. He said that in many villages of Mexico the inhabitants still retained customs and practices which had survived from the time when Mexico was conquered by the Spaniards under Cortes. The fact that these people had not accepted the life of civilization was declared by the professor to be a great advantage to them. He said: "It is the salvation of many Mexican tribes that they have not taken on the customs of Europeans and Americans. I like to see a nation be very conservative when it comes to adopting the life of foreign peoples. If it is not careful, it will get a lot of things not adapted to its own life, and its native strength will be destroyed.

"The Japanese are an illustration of this. Today many of the best families in Japan are dying from brain fever. The reason for this is that the Japanese are trying to assimilate western culture faster than their conditions will permit, and physical destruction is the result. The Japanese are losing their great power, and if they keep on they are doomed to become a mediocre nation with only a fair degree of western culture."

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.